

FBI

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ABE ANNOUNCES FORMAL TALKS ON ROYAL VISIT TO ROK

OW110251 Tokyo KYODO in English 0201 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO -- Japan and South Korea will formally begin talks on a historic visit to Seoul by Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Tuesday. Abe made the remark during a news conference following a cabinet meeting.

The announcement came after Abe met Monday with Japanese Ambassador to South Korea Kiyohisa Mikanagi, who conveyed the South Korean Government's plan to invite the imperial couple. Government sources said the imperial couple will visit Seoul probably in Autumn.

Foreign Minister Abe's statement ended months of speculation here that the two countries were simply toying with the idea of their bilateral relations. South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan originally extended an invitation to Emperor Hirohito during an official visit to Tokyo in 1984.

South Korean envoy Yi Kyu-ho repeatedly suggested before taking up his Tokyo post in November that his country expects either the emperor or his heir to visit Seoul.

Abe said in a brief statement that a visit to South Korea by members of the Japanese imperial family is "desirable" to foster relations between the two countries. He said the visit will take place "at a mutually convenient date," possibly this fall.

The foreign minister acknowledged that Japan had informally received requests for a trip by the 52-year-old Prince Akihito to Seoul, but that Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong made the formal proposal to Mikanagi just before the Japanese envoy returned to Tokyo on home leave.

While President Chon's trip to Tokyo in 1984, the first by a South Korean president, heralded a new chapter in Japan-South Korea relations, both Tokyo and Seoul now believe that a trip by Emperor Hirohito or his heir is crucial to ending the enmity brought about by Japan's 36-year-long rule of the Korean peninsula. The emperor is 84, and for health reasons has not traveled abroad since his 1975 trip to the United States.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said after a regular cabinet meeting Tuesday that the government hopes a visit to Seoul by imperial family members will take place. Such a visit would also return the courtesy of President Chon's state visit, he added.

Abe told reporters that the projected visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels. When news of South Korea's informal requests for a visit first surfaced late last year, a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official said that it would be up to the prince to decide whether or not to accept the invitation.

ACCORD REACHED IN DEADLOCKED U.S. FISHERY TALKS

OW080721 Tokyo KYODO in English 0703 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 8 KYODO -- Japan and the United States ended three days of salmon talks here Saturday with an agreement to end fishing by Japanese mothership vessels in the eastern half of the Bering Sea in three years. [sentence as received]

Additionally, Japan accepted a U.S. demand for a complete end to fishing by the mothership fleet in the western half of the Bering Sea by 1994, the two countries said in a statement.

The statement said the fleet will be allowed 140 days per year in the U.S. 200-nautical mile economic zone. After the area is closed there will be a slight increase in the number of days, it said.

The three-day meeting at the Foreign Ministry also produced an agreement on land-based fishery calling for the existing eastern boundary to move to the west by one degree. "This line will be reviewed after three to five years in light of the intensified research on the continent's origin of salmon, the statement said.

The agreement followed protracted negotiations between the two countries since June 1985, and removed a major area of dissension in Japan-U.S. economic relations.

Tatsuo Saito, Deputy Director General of the Fisheries Agency, led the Japanese delegation to the salmon talks while Ed Wolfe, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, was the chief U.S. delegate.

Although the new accord significantly limits the operations of Japan's mothership fleet in U.S. waters, the Japanese Government decided to come to terms with the U.S. due to the lack of options. The deadlocked salmon talks had become a cause of such great concern that Japanese Government leaders frequently raised the subject and urged an early settlement in recent meetings with visiting U.S. officials.

Politically, the nation's fishery industry has been a backbone of the ruling liberal-democratic party led by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is slated to meet with President Ronald Reagan in Washington next month.

Japan and the United States said in their joint statement that the measures concerning the mothership fleet, land-based fishery and enforcement and research as well as other steps will form the basis of a proposal to be submitted, after consultations with Canada, to a special meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (INPFC). A Foreign Ministry official said no date has been set for the INPFC session.

DEFENSE PERSONNEL TO JOIN INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

OW110325 Tokyo KYODO in English 0317 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO -- The government will shortly introduce legislation that would permit Defense Agency personnel to participate in international studies into projects such as U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), government sources said Tuesday.

The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) plans to put a law enabling public servants at national research institutions to conduct joint studies with foreign institutions before the Diet, whose current session ends May 22.

The law would cover military personnel working for the Defense Agency's Technical Research and Development Institute in Tokyo, which has close ties with Japan's defense industry.

A triangle relationship in a joint study on specific matters will be established among business, government and research institutions, public or private, the sources said.

The planned law will also pave the way for foreign researchers who want to study at Japan's national high technology research institutions such as those at Tsukuba, Ibaraki Prefecture.

FURTHER REPORTS ON CASTRO DELEGATION'S VISIT

Tours People's Great Study Hall

SK110137 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Minister of the Republic of Cuba, who is on an official friendship visit to our country, this afternoon inspected the People's Great Study Hall. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, accompanied Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz.

Inspecting the People's Great Study Hall together were Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretariat, of the PCC Central Committee; Lieutenant General Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the PCC Central Committee and member of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, and first acting minister of the Armed Forces; Lionel Soto Prieto, member of the secretariate of the PCC Central Committee and Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union; Fiel Castro Diaz-Balart, president of the Atomic Energy Institute; and Ricardo Danza Sigas, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, all members of the Republic of Cuba party and government delegation, and other suite members.

Accompanying the guests on the inspection were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the KPA General Staff; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chung-il, first vice foreign minister Han Si-hae, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Pak Yong-se, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba.

The portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban people, and the employees of the place and working people from the city with flags of both countries and bouquets in their hands were unfolding a sea of welcome on the streets in front of the People's Great Study Hall and on its entrance.

Placed in front of the line of the welcoming crowds were slogans reading "The party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz is wholeheartedly welcomed!" and "Long live the indomitable fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Cuban peoples!"

The moment the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the People's Great Study Hall together with Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the crowds wholeheartedly welcomed them waving the flags of both countries and bouquets, shouting "manse" with cheers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz were greeted by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee [as heard], Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council, and responsible functionaries of the People's Great Study Hall.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz were presented with fragrant bouquets by the female employees of the People's Great Study Hall.

Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz and guests acquainted themselves in detail with the manner in which the study hall, which is wonderfully built as a great hall where all the people study, is used and run while touring the reading and lecture halls.

Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, viewed from afar the Tower of Chuche standing on the bank of Taedong River and Pyongyang City from the observation platform atop the People's Great Study Hall.

Meets With Kim Il-song

SK101020 Pyong KCNA in English 1015 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 10 (KCNA) -- Tete-a-tete talks were held again between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on March 10. The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Tours Children's Palace

SK110153 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, who is now making an official and goodwill visit to our country, toured the Pyongyang Children's Palace this afternoon. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song accompanied Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz. Members and the entourage of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba toured the palace together with them.

Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and general chief of staff of the KPA; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chung-il, first vice minister of foreign affairs; Han Si-hae, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Pak Yong-se, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Cuba accompanied the Cuban guests. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz were received at the palace by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWYK, and responsible functionaries of the palace.

Kim Il-song Speaks at Rally

SK110526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, speaking at the Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, today, referred to the significance of the Korean visit of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz and the victorious Cuban revolution, to the international situation, the 24th Olympic Games and the Non-aligned Movement and other matters.

He said that the visit of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz to Korea would be an epochal event which helps to expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Cuba onto a new, higher stage.

He stated: In the talks held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere, the leaders of our two countries have sincerely discussed the international questions of mutual concern and the relations between the two countries, and reached a complete agreement on all items discussed. On this occasion the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba have signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation in accordance with the unanimous aspirations and wishes of the peoples of the two countries. This treaty will consolidate and develop the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and have an inspiring effect on strengthening the international communist and Non-aligned Movements.

Comrade Kim Il-song remarked: The Cuban revolution pioneered and led by Comrade Fidel Castro, the great revolutionary produced by the Cuban people, gave birth to the first socialist state in the Western hemisphere. Cuba which is advancing in the van of the Latin American revolution serves as a beacon of hope for the fighting peoples in that part of the world and as a banner of struggle for their national independence and freedom.

Pointing to the international situation, he stressed: It is a burning question in the field of current international politics to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend universal peace and security. In his statement of the 15th of last January, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the C.C. of the CPSU, advanced a new peace proposal to abolish nuclear weapons completely. At the recent 27th Congress of the CPSU he reclarified the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union on the basis of a profound analysis and assessment of the present international situation. The new proposals and initiatives made by the CPSU recently are very important in removing the danger of a nuclear war and defending world peace and security. In order to remove the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and safeguard world peace, all the peace-loving peoples of the world including those of the socialist and non-aligned countries must unite closely and develop a powerful anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement.

Pointing out that today the Korean peninsula is being threatened by the greatest danger of a nuclear war in the world, Comrade Kim Il-song said that the large "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean authorities is a preliminary war and a nuclear test war which seeks first strike at the northern half of our republic.

He continued: this is a perfidy which violates the spirit of the agreement of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks that a nuclear war must not be fought. The United States must stop the aggressive war exercise, desist from aggravating the situation in our country, and take a step to withdrawal nuclear weapons and the troops from South Korea as soon as possible.

In reference to the issue of the 24th Olympic Games, he said: The decision on holding the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul, South Korea, is a product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of "two Koreas".

Pointing out that the staging of the Olympic Games in South Korea is not a mere sports question but a serious political question, Comrade Kim Il-song stressed: Participation in the Olympic Games stages in South Korea means approving the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and encouraging the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities in their moves to divide our country permanently by creating "two Koreas".

South Korea is, in fact, unfit for the Olympic Games. It is a horrifying place filled with powder smell from uninterrupted military exercises and an unstable place where not a day passes without the struggle of students and people against the fascist rule and a political confusion never ceases. Why should the Olympic Games, whose noble idea is world peace and friendship and unity among peoples, be held in such place and how can people go there, if they are not bereft of reason? It is only too natural that socialist countries and many other countries of the world oppose and reject the Seoul Olympic Games.

In order to save the Olympic movement from the crisis, and guarantee the smooth opening of the Olympic Games and also to create favourable conditions in achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea, we are maintaining that the 24th Olympic Games should be held under the joint sponsorship of the North and the South of Korea.

An important task facing the non-aligned countries at present is to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one, he noted, and stressed: Non-aligned and developing countries must fight to do away with the unfair and outdated international economic order and establish a new one based on the principles of independence, equality and mutual benefit.

Delegation Visits Mangyongdae

SK101130 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba, on an official goodwill visit to our country, today inspected various sites in Pyongyang amid an enthusiastic welcome by the working people in the capital.

Members of the party and government delegation of Cuba -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Political Bureau, vice president of the Council of State and vice president of the Council of Ministers, Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Central Committee Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; Lieutenant General Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the Council of State, and first acting minister of the Armed Forces; Lionel Soto Prieto, member of the Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Soviet Union; Carlos Aldana Escalante, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Ideological and Propaganda Department [as heard] of the party Central Committee; and Fidel Castro Diaz, chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee -- and other suite members first visited Mangyongdae.

Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and KPA chief of staff; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kang Sok-sung, director of the WPK Party Historical Research Center of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chung-il, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Han Si-hae, deputy chief of a department of the WPK Central Committee, accompanied the guests.

While waving flags of the two countries, the working people in the city enthusiastically welcomed the goodwill envoys of the Cuban people at the entrance of the hometown house of Mangyongdae. Wang Kyong-hak, deputy chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, and officials of the Historical Revolutionary Site of Mangyongdae warmly received the guests.

While listening to the explanation of the immortal historic relics at the hometown house of Mangyongdae, the guests carefully inspected the historic relics. After having a picture taken in front of the old house in commemoration of their visit to Mangyongdae, the guests climbed Mangyong-bong Hill and viewed Pyongyang City.

The guests, after leaving here while the working people of the city enthusiastically saw them off, visited the Pyongyang Subway. Every time the members of the delegation arrived at stations, tens of thousands of working people in the city joyfully received the guests, while waving the flags of the two countries and wreaths of flowers. In response to the working people's enthusiastic welcome, the guests loudly shouted "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz," and expressed friendly sentiments by waving their hands.

Lieutenant General Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the PCC central Committee Political Bureau, member of the Council of State, and first acting minister of armed forces, today inspected the Kim Il-song Military College. Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and KPA chief of staff, accompanied the guest. When the guest arrived, professors, officials, and students of this college enthusiastically welcomed him. At the main gate of the college, officials of this university, including President Choe In-tok, received the guest.

A welcoming meeting was held at the college. After the national anthems of the Republic of Cuba and our country were played, Lieutenant Senen Casas Regueiro, together with Comrade O Kuk-yol, reviewed the honor guard. Woman soldiers presented a wreath of flowers to Lieutenant General Senen Casas Regueiro. After listening to the history of the college, the guest carefully inspected various research rooms.

Kim Il-song Awarded Cuban Order

SK110157 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has received the Order of Jose Marti, the highest order of the Republic of Cuba. A ceremony to confer the highest order of the Republic of Cuba on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held today.

Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and general chief of staff of the KPA; Comrade Kwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kang Sok-sung, director of the Party Historical Research Center of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chung-il, first vice minister of foreign affairs; Han Si-hae, deputy director of the department of the WPK Central Committee; and Pak Yong-se, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Cuba, attended this ceremony.

Comrade Fidel Ruz Castro conferred the order of Jose Marti the highest order of the Republic of Cuba, on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Kim Il-song Satisfied With Visit

SK110530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, speaking at the Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, today said: We are greatly satisfied with the excellent result of your visit to our country. In the talks held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere, the leaders of our two countries have sincerely discussed the international questions of mutual concern and the relations between the two countries, and reached a complete agreement on all items discussed.

Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, this visit of yours will be an epochal event which helps to expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples onto a new, higher stage, he stressed, and said: He stressed that a treaty of friendship and cooperation which was signed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba will consolidate and develop the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and have an inspiring effect on strengthening the international communist and Non-aligned Movements. He emphasized that the Korean people would fight in cooperation with the fraternal Cuban people for ever on the outpost of the anti-imperialist front.

WPK DELEGATION ACTIVITIES IN USSR REPORTED

SK110051 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] The WPK delegation led by Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Administration Council, now attending the 27th CPSU Congress, visited Volgograd from 4 to 5 March. On 5 March, a gathering welcoming the WPK delegation was held at the Volgograd Tractor Plant. Placards reading "Let us strengthen and develop the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea!" "We warmly welcome the WPK delegation!" "Long live the USSR-Korea friendship!" and "We extend fraternal greetings to the working class of the DPRK" were hung in the meeting hall.

Anatoliy and Kurilin, secretaries of the CPSU Volgograd Committee, responsible functionaries of Suma City and many workers attended the gathering.

At the meeting, Secretary Anatoliy, many other workers of the plant and Premier Kang Song-san delivered speeches. Warmly welcoming the visit of the WPK delegation to Volgograd, Secretary Anatoliy pointed out in his address that our two nations and two peoples are linked on the basis of firm historical friendly ties. This friendship has been consolidated through the common struggle against the Japanese imperialists and the U.S. imperialists and creative labor for socialist construction.

The fraternal USSR-Korea relations have been further consolidated as the result of the official visit to the Soviet Union in 1984 by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Touching on the issue of Korea's reunification, he said that the Soviet Union tenaciously supports the demand of the people and Government of the DPRK for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone and the Korean people's efforts for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the nation.

He pointed out that he sincerely wishes the Korean working-class a new great success in its struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress under the refined leadership of the party Central Committee led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

In an address, Comrade Kang Song-san said that he greatly rejoiced over the meeting with all the employees of the plant including the party members. He continued: The 27th CPSU Congress is being convened under good circumstances in which you are greeting a new turning point in the development of your party. The 27th CPSU Congress will strengthen and develop organizationally and ideologically your party which traveled the road of arduous but glorious struggle and will most vigorously inspire the great Soviet people to the struggle for the perfection of socialism and communist construction. He expressed his belief that the Soviet people will brilliantly fulfill all lines and strategic tasks put forward by the 27th Party Congress.

Touching on the issue of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union, he said it is our party's consistent policy to constantly strengthen and develop the friendly relations with the CPSU and the Soviet people and that the WPK and the Korean people will make all efforts to further strengthen and develop the friendship and cooperative relations between the two parties and two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union that were forged in the common struggle for victory in the cause of socialism and communism.

While staying in Volgograd, the delegation laid a wreath at the monument in the square of the war dead in town, commemorating the heroic defenders (Czarzin) during the (? civil) war period, at Lenin's statue, and at the general monument commemorating the fighting heroes of Stalingrad on Mamayev Hill. The delegation also visited the CPSU Volgograd Kray Committee and the Volgograd Industrial College.

OLYMPICS 'LIFELINE' FOR CHON'S REELECTION

SK091108 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
7 Mar 86

[Station commentary by Ko Il-chol in the "Feature Program": "What Do the 1988 Olympic Games Aim At?"]

[Text] As you may know, the Chon Tu-hwan group has recently put more emphasis into its propaganda about the 1986 Asian and the 1988 Olympic Games as they are approaching with each passing day.

Describing the 1986 Asian and the 1988 Olympic Games as great national (?tasks) or as the greatest events since the day the nation was founded by Tangun, this group is leaving no stone unturned to hold the two sports events successfully, while spreading the theory on their (?profitableness).

However, unlike such propaganda by the persons in authority, our people are raising voices of opposing and rejecting them, branding the propaganda as a political gamble by the persons in authority. The tragedy of our South Korea as well as a serious problem lie in the inevitable objection to the Seoul Olympics.

Why, then, is the Chon Tu-hwan group determined to hold the 1988 Olympics in Seoul at all costs? First of all, it is because, the Chon Tu-hwan group is seeking a breakthrough in its ambitions for staying in power permanently through the obtaining of the right to host the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

Because of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's fascist rule and its anti-masses policies, South Korea is now faced with a serious political and economic crisis. And because of this, the people's resentment is growing higher with each passing day. Realizing this, Chon Tu-hwan is now hardening his ambition to remain the permanent owner of Chongwadae by making the people's gimlet-eyes riveted on him blur in the midst of a luxurious fantasy called the Olympics and by improving his own image as the unrivaled tyrant and murderer.

Even some U.S. publications said that the 1988 Olympics in Seoul has been deliberately plotted by Chon Tu-hwan with a view to turning the grudge against the great massacre in Kwangju to the Olympics and for his staying in power longer.

The 1988 Olympics in Seoul is a lifeline for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, whose presidential term expires in March 1988. Chon Tu-hwan regards the sports event of the Olympics in Seoul as the one and only cause that will enable him, who is to retire upon the expiration of his single 7-year term, to stay in the presidential office. The post of honorary president of the Seoul Olympics Organizing Committee he holds indicates his wicked intention to ensure his election as next president through the hosting the Olympics in Seoul.

For this reason, the successful hosting of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul serves as a candle of destiny sustaining the moribund traitor Chon Tu-hwan. It is therefore no accident that people are derisively calling Chon Tu-hwan the president of the Olympics. Herein lies the ulterior motive behind the Chon Tu-hwan ring's frequent dazzling and deceiving the people through such beautiful and ear-pleasing words as the 1988 Olympics are the opportunity for unfolding a new historical take-off, or it is a critical moment for advancing the fatherland into the ranks of the advanced countries.

Also lying behind the determination to hold the 1988 Olympics in Seoul at all costs are the wicked goals of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to keep our country divided forever.

A study of modern history shows that the Olympics are the world's greatest general festival in which athletes from some 100 countries of various sizes participate under the flags of their own countries. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has chosen the Olympics in Seoul as the most effective opportunity for having the two Koreas recognized in the international community as an established fact. To the United States and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who are determined to make the theory of two peoples, two states recognized as an established fact by using the general sports event as leverage, the Olympics in Seoul is [word indistinct] that cannot be hoped for at another time. One form of the strategy for the 1988 Olympics in Seoul by the White House and Chongwadae is to win over the forces supporting unilateral admission to the United Nations by flirting with the socialist countries and nonaligned countries through their policy of smiles at the Olympics in Seoul.

Because the 1988 Olympics in Seoul has been conceived out of such ominous ulterior motives, the Olympics, if held in Seoul, will not only be plunged into a trap of destruction, but it will also leave a greater aftereffect on our masses. If the Olympic festival is held in Seoul, the fascist maneuvers for war and perpetuation of the division by the United States and its running god, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, will take on an insane nature, raise the level of tension, and will bring the cause of war into sharp relief. This will result in putting the laurel wreath of long-term office on traitor Chon Tu-hwan's head on the onehand, and will also result in tying the hands of our people to the fetters of fascism and perpetual division on the other.

What is more, the holding of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul will no doubt accompany the bankruptcy of the South Korean economy and disruption of public livelihood. To make cold calculations, South Korea, a debtor nation, has in fact no strength to hold such a world-class sporting event as the Olympics. By spending as much as \$6.8 billion on the Olympics, the South Korean economy, which is in debt amounting to \$52 billion, will only bring the result of adding an enormous amount of new debt.

This being the case, if the Olympics are held by borrowing an enormous amount of foreign loans and by prying bloody taxes out of the people, the South Korean economy will eventually be driven further toward bankruptcy and our people will be reduced to slaves, indebted to this enormous amount of debt. For this reason, some people are raising their voices in denouncing the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, arguing that they could end up as the Olympics of red tape, the Olympics of inflation, or as the Olympics of loan in economic terms, as well as the Olympics of bloody taxes or the Olympics of slaughtering the people in terms of public livelihood.

Simply put, the 1988 Olympics in Seoul will keep traitor Chon Tu-hwan alive but will kill our people, as it were, with a sort of poison. This is why our people are doggedly opposing the holding of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

What is pressing for our people is not the Olympics in Seoul, but independence, democracy, and reunification. They can live without the Seoul Olympics, but they cannot live with independence, democracy, and reunification. Without fail, our masses will hasten the day when they raise the sacred flame for such a world-class sports event as the Olympics in a reunified new world free of aggression and fascism after overthrowing the U.S. aggressors and their running dog, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, in our country.

MODEL UNITS POWER TO INFLUENCE SOCIALISM DESCRIBED

SK100430 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2115 GMT 5 Mar 86

[6 March NODONG SINMUN special article: "Model Units Created Under the Leadership of the Party and Their Vitality"]

[Text] The history of our party's leadership shines as a proud course in which the party has created and generalized countless model units and has vigorously led the revolution and construction. Our people's rewarding history for and success in the struggle for socialist and communist construction are comprehended through the model units created by our party.

Model units are exemplary units intentionally built to confirm the justness of the party's lines and policies through actual reality and to obtain concrete experience and lessons in carrying them out. An important characteristic of model units is their nature of setting a pattern and their power to influence. The units collectively embody the questions that the party intends to solve within a certain period, and contain examples that can be generalized across the country. For this reason, the model units play a very important role in improving and strengthening the work of the party and in accelerating the revolution and construction.

For the party of the working class to create model units is an inevitable demand of the revolution and construction. The creation of model units is needed to guarantee a realistic and concrete nature in leadership of the revolution and construction.

Unfamiliar fighting tasks constantly arise in the course of building socialism, and the objective circumstances of the revolution and construction change and develop. Therefore, the party of the working class should acquaint itself with lively realities and map out its lines and policies by proceeding from revolutionary practice. Unless a realistic and concrete nature is guaranteed, the tendency of subjectivism and formalism can be shown in the leadership of the revolution and construction.

The model units decided on by the party contain such realistic problems as most acutely arise in the revolution and construction within a certain period. For this reason, when these units create experience, this experience can serve as a standard and textbook most correctly reflecting the realistic conditions and possibilities.

The policies, worked out on the basis of comprehensive analysis of the vivid realities of a unit, and the methods for their implementation are always concrete and vital. Through model units, the party can timely grasp tendencies that can appear in carrying out new work in the future. Tendencies in the revolution and construction are not inevitable phenomena that can be neither foreseen nor prevented. The wise nature of the party's leadership lies in catching hold of tendencies before carrying out work and taking prospective measures instead of taking steps to rectify tendencies after they appear across the country. The party of the working class takes these measures in the course of creating model units and guiding them.

The creation of model units is a firm guarantee for constantly improving the level and ethos of the functionaries and the masses to elevate the level of all units throughout the country. Success in all projects depends on the creative passion and ethos of the masses and on the level of functionaries who organize and command them. When it assigns and conducts work, the party should pay strict attention to improving the level and ethos of the functionaries and the masses in conformity with the demands of reality. One of the mighty means to improve their level and ethos is precisely indoctrinating and leading them through vivid realities and clear examples.

There should be a practical example for scientific and revolutionary economic management to organize and mobilize the economic guidance functionaries and the producing masses to the struggle to improve economic management; there should be a standard for the party's work system and a method to improve the work of the party. Such being the case, the functionaries and workers can perform revolutionary tasks with the clear recognition of fighting goals and ways for their attainment and with overflowing faith.

Genuine model units are historic units in which the ideas, theories, and methods of the party and the leader are comprehensively embodied and turned into a vivid reality. The functionaries and workers grasp the grand conception and intention of the party and the leader from the model units and find the path along which their fields and units should advance. For this reason, creating and generalizing model units are a mighty method for influencing the people and organizing and mobilizing them for socialist construction.

Throughout the entire period of the revolution and construction, our party has set forth creating, expanding, and developing examples as an important leadership principle and has brilliantly embodied this principle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The party has certainly found an important crux through on-the-spot guidances, has created examples, and has systematically carried out the work of comprehensively generalizing concrete experiences and lessons from the examples to combine general guidance with individual guidance, and has successfully overcome subjectivism and formalism.

Creating, expanding, and developing model units are distinguished leadership art of the respected and beloved leader and an important content of the great leader's work method. This leadership art has been brilliantly embodied in the work led by the great leader at all stages and in all sectors, ranging from the land reform -- a serious social and economic reform -- and socialist reformation work to the struggle to realize socialist industrialization and achieve the perfect victory of socialism.

During the period when socialist construction was comprehensively accelerated, in particular, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concentrated great efforts on creating, strengthening, and developing model units. Taking an important position herein are the historic on-the-spot guidances to Chongsan-ri, Rihyon-ri, the Kangsong steel mill, and the Taean electric plant late in 1950s and early in 1960s. Principled questions of how the party of the working class creates and strengthens model units for the revolution and construction were clearly elucidated in the course of these on-the-spot guidances.

The model units created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are genuine examples for vigorously pushing ahead with our revolution and construction. An important characteristic of the units is that they become the historic sources of the noble spirit, method, and fighting mettle which our party and people should inherit forever. Genuine model units are units that can be examples not only in a certain period of the revolution and construction but also in a distant future. These model units contain a lofty revolutionary spirit, method, and fighting mettle which the people firmly adhere to and inherit.

The respected and beloved leader did not create countless model units, including Chongsan-ri, merely to set an example in performing the assigned fighting tasks in a certain period. The purpose of his creation lay in creating experience, which can serve as a strategic guideline in advancing and consummating the revolutionary cause, and in confirming its justness.

As a result, the spirit, methods, work systems, and economic management system that our party and people should eternally adhere to in party work, economic projects, and other fields, originate from the model units created by the respected and beloved leader and called along with the names of the units.

Chongsan-ri is the source of the great mass leadership idea and method of the working class. The great Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method, which embody our party's traditional work method in conformity with the demands of reality in which socialism is built, were created there, and their vitality has been unreservedly demonstrated.

Rihyon-ri is a historic unit at which the model of the reformation of communist man was created. The place is widely known as a model unit at which the noble intention of the party and the leader to rally and lead the masses of all walks of life to communism was brilliantly embodied and the greatness and justness of our party's mass line were confirmed in reality.

Kangson is the hometown of Chollima and the place where the Chollima revolutionary spirit and the Kangson spirit were created. The Kangson spirit, consistent with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the party's policy and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, is a driving force powerfully pushing ahead with socialist construction.

Tae'an is a model unit where the economic management system, a communist enterprise management form meeting the intrinsic nature of the socialist system, was created. The ideological and theoretical method that our party has achieved in the field of economic management through a long practical struggle is intensively embodied.

The spirits, methods, and work systems that the respected and beloved leader has created at many model units are precious assets of our revolution. They are firm guidelines and almighty weapons in operating, designing, organizing, and carrying out all projects, including the party work, the work of remodeling man, economic work, and the work of organs of power. An important characteristic of the model units, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has created, is that the units are clear examples and [word indistinct] in realizing the communist ideal.

Model units are advanced units which go ahead of reality. The original forms of the ideological, moral, and material foundations that will be laid in the communist society, the ideal of the future, are contained in the [words indistinct] which is of strategic significance in the revolution and construction. Because of this, genuine model units display greater morality as the times progress.

Embodying the ideal of the future in reality while foreseeing the near and distant futures of the revolution and construction is a principle to which the respected and beloved leader firmly adheres. In particular, this conception and leadership of the respected and beloved leader have been brilliantly embodied in Chongsan-ri. Early in the 1960s, Chongsan-ri was nothing but an ordinary rural village that had a defect that had to be corrected in rural construction after the establishment of the socialist system. In this very period, the great leader selected and consolidated Chongsan-ri as a model unit that improves rural work in compliance with the demands of new circumstances and ultimately resolves the socialist rural problem.

The great leader's firm determination was to build a communist rural village first in Chongsan-ri, sowing the seeds of a communist rural village. As a result of embodying this far-sighted conception and intention, Chongsan-ri has been an advanced unit that surpasses other units in terms of party work, management work, and the level of mechanization, culture, and technology. Indeed, the creation of model units that will be eternal along with the advance of our revolution is a great achievement attained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in realizing our revolutionary cause.

The model units, created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are being constantly expanded and developed, demonstrating great vitality under the leadership of our party. Our party, above all, puts forward making the model units, created by the respected and beloved leader, shine as an important task of the party work and a strategic task that should be constantly adhered to in conducting the party activities.

How the model units created by the leader are dealt with is a principled question connected with the basic stand toward the leader and his cause. When the great leader created a brilliant example at Chongsan-ri, our party already deeply analyzed its significance and importance and defined upholding it as an important policy of the party. Also, in the period when a march toward remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea was launched, it put forward upholding the model units, created by the leader, as a central task of the overall party work and steadily conducted the work of upholding them, thus newly clarifying the objects and status of model units at the stage of inheriting the revolutionary cause. This determined policy of our party embodies the lofty revolutionary stand of endlessly treasuring the leader's achievements, of making them shine for ages to come, and of advancing the revolution without deviation.

The creation of model units takes an important position in the revolutionary achievements attained by the leader. This is because the fruition of the leader's ideological, theoretical, and practical activities over a long period of time is contained in the creation of model units. Therefore, upholding these model units is important work to our party to fulfill its militant mission of realizing the idea and leadership of the leader.

For this reason, our party has stressed Chongsan-ri and other historic model units in carrying out certain tasks, and has directed primary efforts at strengthening these units in an all-round manner.

Our party is also pushing ahead with the work of expanding and developing the model units, created by the great leader, as an entire-party and all-people struggle. Expanding and developing the model units are aimed at effecting new renovation in all fields of the revolution and construction. Therefore, only when the entire party is mobilized and all people turn out can this work be powerfully accelerated and deepened in compliance with the demands of the developing revolution.

Our party's goal and conception are to make the level of all units in the country reach the standard of the model units created by the great leader. Our party has seen to it that the party organizations throughout the country advance, firmly adhering to this work, and that all party and administration and economic guidance functionaries, the three revolutionary teams members, and the workers unanimously turn out to carry out this work. As a result of this, for all units, including plants, enterprises, and rural villages, to operate and conduct work on the basis of the ethos, experience, and methodology created at the model units has become an ordinary work order.

Today, the workers in the agricultural field are powerfully struggling to enact a new upsurge in agricultural production, upholding the party's slogan "Let us reap a bumper harvest by turning out with the spirit of Chongsan-ri people." This is a fruition of the leadership of our party.

The new and heavy revolutionary tasks assigned to the party and the revolution demand that new model units that dynamically push ahead with their performance be created. The party of the working class should smoothly carry out the work of constantly creating new model units with a correct principle and methodology.

The work of creating new models is not separated from the work of defending the examples made by the leader. These two works constitute an inseparably perfect whole. Only in the course of expanding the model units created by the leader can new model units be created and demonstrate their great vitality.

Giving primary significance to the model units, which the great leader personally created, on the basis of this inevitability, our party is concentrating efforts on creating new model units that excellently embody the former examples. This reflects our party's firm leadership principle of guaranteeing the nature of inheritance in the revolution and construction and, at the same time, of effecting new renovation.

Just as the Hwanghae steel works, began overall automation; Komdok, which became a pioneer in implementing the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and other units were created in the 1970's thanks to the active struggle of our party, model units with boundless vitality are being created in today's march of the 1980's. Along with the exemplary units created in the 1986's, these units will be recorded forever in the history of our party, which inherits and consummates the revolutionary cause.

In the course of creating, expanding, and developing model units in the past period, our party clearly showed consistency, the nature of inheritance, and the nature of principle in its activities, and powerfully demonstrated invincible might.

We should illuminate the model units, created by the party and the leader, forever as the assets of our revolution, upholding the leadership of the party and the leader.

SOVIET WEAPON SUPPLY TO DPRK EVIDENCES CLOSER TIES

SK110046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- The Soviet Union has recently provided North Korea with a large number of low-flying surface-to-air SAM 3 missiles, the MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported Monday from Washington. The missile supply, along with the Soviet provision of MiG 23 planes, has evidenced a closer military relationship between the Soviet Union and North Korea, U.S. Administration officials were quoted as saying.

They said last year's Soviet supply of 50 high-powered MiG23s, instead of MiG 21s that had been supposed to be supplied, has been posing a threat to Seoul and threatening to tip the military balance in the Far East while enhancing Soviet-North Korean military relations. The Soviet incremental provision of high-powered missiles at such a time, they said, has increased the threat to the South Koreans, according to the report.

KIM TAE-CHUNG RELEASED FROM HOUSE ARREST AFTER RALLY

HK110718 Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (AFP) -- South Korean dissident leader Kim Tae-chung was placed under house arrest for several hours Tuesday while some 1,500 opposition party members held a rally to promote a petition campaign for constitutional revision. An aide to the 60-year-old opposition politician said a local police chief had notified Mr. Kim this morning that he was forbidden to take part in the rally organized by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) at a downtown building.

About a dozen plainclothes policemen posted outside Mr. Kim's house were discreetly withdrawn shortly after the two-hour-long rally ended without incident, witnesses said. This was the 10th time Mr. Kim had been placed under house arrest since he returned home a year ago after two years of self-exile in the United States.

NKDP chairman Yi Min-u told the rally that in spite of government attempts to obstruct the campaign, his party was determined to push ahead with its nationwide signature-collection drive in order to ascertain that there was popular support for the opposition demand for direct presidential elections.

He called president Chon-hwan's proposed guarantee to amend the present constitution in 1989, one year after the end of his tenure, "a scenario of deception." The opposition party had demanded that the present constitution be revised this year so that a presidential election by popular vote could be held in late 1987 before Mr. Chon is due to step down in February 1988. Mr. Chon was elected to the presidency by an indirect electoral college provided for under the constitution he promulgated in 1980.

Opposition supporters carried placards at Tuesday's rally which said: "Let's drive out military dictatorship with direct presidential elections, let's fight for democracy through 10 million signatures." About 2,000 combat police deployed at the site did not intervene when participants staged a brief street demonstration after the rally.

When the opposition campaign to collect 10 million signatures was launched a month ago, police raided opposition party headquarters and placed several opposition leaders under house arrest.

The Nation's Roman Catholic church has come out in support of the opposition move, with Stephen Cardinal Kim telling a prayer meeting Sunday that "the sooner the constitution is amended the better."

Although parliament is scheduled to be convened March 21 to tackle the constitutional issue, analysts said the two parties still have major disagreements on the timing of the constitutional revisions and there are no signs that an agreement will be reached.

DJP CONCERNED ABOUT RELIGIOUS CIRCLES MOVEMENT

SK110049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Mar 86 p 4

[Text] The recent movement in the religious circles was one of the main topics of the ruling Democratic Justice Party's regular Monday meeting of leading officers. Rep. Choe Pyong-yol, a party theorist, briefed the participants on the contents of Cardinal Kim Su-hwan's sermon at Myongdong Cathedral Sunday. A "nine-day prayer for justice and peace" by Catholic churches ended that day.

Party spokesman Rep. Sim Myong-po told reporters, "I am not going to say that the current situation is serious, but I admit that we are concerned about their activities." He went on, "Our party has many believers in each religion, so we have decided to seek dialogues with the religious circles."

The spokesman quoted party chairman No Tae-u as telling party members "to strengthen relations with religious circles through constant dialogues." No reportedly said that party members should strive to have religious leaders understand the party's will (to achieve a peaceful transfer power in 1988 and to revise the Constitution the next year.

CARDINAL KIM STRESSES DEMOCRACY BY 'PEOPLES WILL'

SK101222 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 10 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] In a sermon in the form of a message on the occasion of the 9-day prayer meeting for the period of suffering, which was delivered at a noon mass on 9 March, Cardinal Kim Su-hwan said: "While still shouldering [burdens from] the past history of numerous confrontations, the fatherland of today, in which we are living, is about to experience the pains of a new confrontation," He stressed national reconciliation to overcome today's crisis.

Noting that "the issue of revising the Constitution must be considered in a direction that will lead to national reconciliation and unity," Cardinal Kim stated: "It is desirable that the president for the next presidential term be elected under a new Constitution that will be newly decided upon by the people's will so that he will begin his term under a democratized atmosphere and in the festive mood of God's blessing."

Noting that democratization through which all the people's human rights are respected and through which all the people's decent existence is guaranteed must be accelerated, Cardinal Kim stressed that those who view legal codes as absolute must stand in fear of God, the originator of all laws.

Meanwhile, in a meeting with U.S. Congressman Foglietta that day, Cardinal Kim expressed the position that he cannot personally lead the signature campaign for constitutional revision.

CATHOLICS STAGE ANTIGOVERNMENT PROTEST RALLY

SK110102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Some 200 Catholic church followers staged an anti-government demonstration for 20 minutes in the compound of the Myongdong Cathedral, downtown Seoul, Sunday afternoon following a mass ending a nine-day prayer period. They scattered leaflets in which they called for the scrapping of the Constitution and guarantee of the minimum wage and better working conditions. Police took away Kim Kyong-pin, 22, a senior of Sungjon University for inquiry. Catholic churches nationwide had been holding daily prayer meetings since March 1, "expressing concern for serious political and social situations."

POLITICAL PARTIES DISPUTE CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

SK110113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The rival parties locked horns over how to rewrite the National Assembly Law in the year's first meeting of the Steering Committee's subcommittee on the law amendment yesterday. Members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party suggested that the revision be made in such a way as to help prevent violence on the floor. But their rivals from the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the second opposition Korea National Party claimed that institutional devices should be worked out in order to prevent "unconventional passage" of bills by the majority party.

The subcommittee is made up of nine members, five from the DJP, three from the NDP and one from the KNP, and is chaired by Rep. Chong Si-chae of the DJP. Its members had made inspection tours of European countries and those in the Americas, in two groups last month, to look into the parliamentary laws and systems there.

In the meeting, the DJP members stressed the need to strengthen the right of the speaker to maintain order on the floor and to make heavier the disciplinary measures against lawmakers creating chaos by violent behavior. The DJP seeks to formulate institutional devices through the law revision to prevent lawmakers' violence on the floor, in connection with last year's "opposition lawmakers' violent acts to deter the DJP's unilateral passage of this year's budget bill." The incident resulted in the indictment of 17 NDP lawmakers, and the NDP wishes the case to be solved politically. The DJP also seeks to solve the case through negotiations over how to prevent lawmakers' violence in the law revision.

Opposition members demanded in the meeting that a new provision be inserted in the House Law to block the majority party's unilateral passage of bills.

POLITICAL TENSIONS BETWEEN PARTIES ASSESSED

SK090706 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Political Manifestos"]

[Text] In the wake of President Chon Tu-hwan's meeting with major political leaders at Chongwadae nearly two weeks ago, acute tension between the government and opposition camps over the latter's attempt to wage a signature-gathering drive for constitutional amendment seemed to have subsided somewhat.

Yet, still intact is the precarious confrontation between the rival camps as to the process and timing, as well as the substance, of constitutional revision, as underlined by the presentation of opposing manifestos on the issue by both sides over the weekend.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party, in a massive rally attended by about 5,000 members of its central committee, yesterday adopted a resolution backing up a blueprint disclosed by the President at the Chongwadae meeting. It envisions a change in the Constitution in 1989, following the transfer of governmental power by way of presidential election under the existing constitutional provisions in early 1988.

Another highlight of the rally was the adoption of new rules governing procedures for the party's presidential nomination, now slated for next year, specifying that the party nominee would be chosen through "free competition" among candidates, who should in turn pledge constitutional revision as prescribed by President Chon.

On the eve of the DJP gathering, the opposition camp presented its own version of, or demand for, a "democratization timetable," calling for amendment of the Constitution by this fall and a presidential election by popular vote, under a revised basic law, by the autumn of 1987.

It should be noted, then, that such an opposition demand, which explicitly rebuffed the approach being taken by the ruling camp, has raised the salient question as to whether it can be taken as a realistic and constructive bid, under the prevailing circumstances.

The opposition manifesto, reportedly prepared in haste without undergoing sufficient debate among leading functionaries of the New Korea Democratic Party, may well be criticized as being impetuous and arbitrary, if not being provocative to incite a "civil uprising or revolution," as charged by the government party.

What the people abhor most is the recurrence of a chaotic situation, resulting from protracted, irreconcilable political confrontation, that would bring about a costly setback in their individual well-being and the overall national development.

On the other hand, the revelation of political visions by the rival camps, in more precise terms than before, may be hopefully viewed as having provided the ground for mutual negotiations in quest of a "grand compromise."

It is to be stressed once again that the negotiations should be conducted within the framework of the National Assembly and that political development invariably requires an evolutionary process.

BATMONH CONGRATULATES GORBACHEV ON REELECTION

OW080535 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1530 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Mar (MONTSAME) -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, has sent Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a message of congratulations on his reelection to this high and responsible post. The text of the message follows:

Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich: On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, all the communists and working people of our country, as well as on my own behalf, I sincerely congratulate you on your reelection to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The communists and the working people of the socialist [words indistinct] have greeted with the warm approval the historic resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the political report which you read at the congress. The new edition of the CPSU program and other documents of the great Leninist party forum have further developed Marxist-Leninist scientific views on current, urgent problems and outlined large-scale tasks for energetic progress of Soviet Society toward a qualitative state on the basis of [words indistinct]. Perfecting socialism in the Soviet Union, [words indistinct] foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at strengthening peace and security and relieving humanity from [words indistinct]. Successful implementation of [words indistinct] political and social-economic development of Soviet society in the current 5-year Plan period and the period up to the year 2000 will become not only a historic milestone in the life of the Soviet people but will also greatly increase the power of world socialism and consolidate peace and security of the people.

Invariably true to the all-conquering Marxist-Leninist teaching and proletarian internationalism, the MPRP will continue to untiringly strengthen the bonds of fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship and close and comprehensive cooperation between our parties and peoples for [words indistinct]. From the bottom of my heart I wish you health and new and great successes in your diverse activities aimed at the speedy [words indistinct] of the Soviet country, [words indistinct] of world socialism, strengthening peace and friendship between peoples.

1986-1990 COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH CUBA

OW071029 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1521 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A plan for cooperation in the field of culture, science, and education for the 1986-90 period has been signed in Havana by the Governments of the MPR and the Cuban Republic. The document was signed by B. Nandzad, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Cuban Republic, and Jorge Bolanos, deputy foreign minister of the Cuban Republic.

MPRP SECRETARY LEAVES FOR INDIAN PARTY CONGRESS

OW100612 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Mar (MONTSAME) -- M. Dash, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, left Ulaanbaatar today for India to take part in the work of the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of India.

2D MEETING OF FOURTH PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OPENS

BK100712 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The second meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma opened in the conference hall of the People's Assembly Building in Rangoon at 1000 today. Present were 485 People's Assembly representatives headed by U San Yu, president and State Council chairman.

The morning session was chaired by U Po Nyunt, representative from Kayah State's Demoso-2 constituency, while U Aung Khint Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, officiated as secretary of the meeting.

The chairman first announced that of the 489 eligible Assembly representatives, 485 were present, constituting 99.18 percent attendance. He declared the meeting valid and announced it open.

The chairman later obtained the approval of the agenda from Assembly representatives. The meeting was then briefly recessed to elect members of the Panel of Chairmen from different states and divisions.

When the meeting resumed, the Presiding chairman read out the names of 14 members of the Panel of Chairmen elected by the Assembly, which was also asked to endorse the election. The elected members then took their reserved seats, and the presiding chairman handed over his chairmanship to U Phyu, representative of Kayah State's Bawlake constituency.

As the meeting progressed, U Sein Lwin, secretary of the State Council, presented the report of the State Council. The presiding chairman fixed 11 March as the date for the Assembly to discuss the report.

Next, U Sein Lwin continued to present the bill amending the People's Assembly Law. As U Thauung Nyunt, representative of Mon State's Chaungzon-1 constituency, supported the bill, the chairman announced that the bill would be discussed during the afternoon session today.

Later, U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister, presented the report of the Council of Ministers. The chairman announced that the report would be discussed by the Assembly on 11 March.

The meeting was then recessed.

4TH BURMA SOCIALIST PROGRAM PARTY MEETING OPEN

U Ne Win Presides

BK061428 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee was held at 0900 today in the conference hall of the People's Assembly. BSPP Chairman U Ne Win presided over the meeting and U Win Maung, secretary of the Central Committee Headquarters, officiated as secretary.

After the secretary declared the fourth meeting of the Central Committee open and valid, U Aye Ko, general secretary of the BSPP, submitted the Central Executive Committee report.

Next, U Maung Nyo, secretary of the party Inspection Committee, submitted the committee report, while the party Discipline Committee report was submitted by the committee's secretary, U Ba Thein.

U Sein Lwin, joint general secretary, then submitted the report on the BSPP 1986-87 budget estimate, income, ordinary expenditure, and capital expenditure, and it was approved by the Central Committee members.

Next, U Ba Thein, secretary of the party Discipline Committee, submitted the committee report on its work on appeal cases and submitted the appeal cases for approval. The Central Committee members voted on the appeal cases.

The meeting was adjourned for lunch after Central Committee members U Rakwi Pung and Hu Lein Har discussed the reports of the Central Executive Committee, the party Inspection Committee, and the party Discipline Committee.

When the meeting resumed, Central Committee members Colonel Kyaw Min, Daw Hla Than, U Kyaw Nyunt, U Kyaw Sein, and U Thein Tun discussed the reports of the Central Executive Committee, the party Inspection Committee, and the party Discipline Committee.

The 1st-day session of the fourth meeting of the BSPP Central Committee ended in the afternoon.

2nd Day Activities; Meeting Ends

BK071123 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee continued for a 2d day at 0900 today in the conference hall of the People's Assembly. BSPP Chairman U Ne Win presided over the meeting and U Aung Thein, secretary of the Central Committee headquarters, officiated as secretary of the meeting.

After the secretary of the meeting declared the 2d day of the fourth meeting of the Central Committee open and valid, U Ba Thein, secretary of the Party Discipline Committee, announced the Central Committee's decision on the appeal cases submitted to it.

Next, U Sein Lwin, joint General Secretary, reported on the reorganization of the committee for scrutinization of appeal cases; the Central Committee decided on the matter.

U Aye Ko, party general secretary, then replied to points raised by the Central Committee members during the discussions on the Central Executive Committee report. Joint General Secretary U Sein Lwin reported on matters related to the People's Assembly, and the Central Committee members decided on these matters.

Next, the reports of the Central Executive Committee, the Party Inspection Committee, and the Party Discipline Committee were approved in the meeting. The fourth meeting of the BSPP Central Committee ended successfully this morning after the meeting resolutions were announced, endorsed, and signed.

PHNOM PENH CGDK FACTIONAL DISPUTES, INFIGHTING VIEWED

BK101039 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "The Reactionary Cambodian Groups are Heading Toward Total Collapse"]

[Text] The disputes among the reactionary Cambodian groups within the so-called tri-partite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea are now seriously on the rise, leading them toward total collapse. It should be noted that their disputes were born after they suffered bitter setbacks during the 1984-85 dry season and after the U.S. Senate had decided to grant them a \$5-million aid package ostensibly for humanitarian purposes. Such disputes have caused utter panic among their bosses, for they may affect their strategy to oppose and topple the PRK and the effort made by the Beijing expansionist and U.S. imperialists to realize their expansionist ambitions in Southeast Asia.

Beijing, Washington, and Bangkok have frantically attempted to reconcile and cover up these quarrels. Beijing frequently summoned the three beasts to Beijing, cajoling and coaxing them into becoming friends with each other again. As for Washington, it has resorted to heaping more dollars on these wild animals. Nevertheless, despite all their efforts, Beijing, Washington, and Bangkok have not been able to persuade the three beasts from tearing at each other's throats. On the contrary, the beasts continue savagely to tear, hack, fire, and stab at each other. They claim that they maintain good unity and have won great successes. However, in reality, each faction has its own scheme to seize power.

According to REUTER last January, the Pol Pot forces killed 12 Sihanoukist soldiers. Sihanouk himself complained during the dry season that 12 of his men were shot dead by Pol Pot soldiers. This belies Khieu Samphan's assurances that he continues to regard Sihanouk as his puppet president. Sihanouk has never made a secret of his hatred for Pol Pot, and he also has a long-standing feud with Son Sann. Sihanouk frequently threatens to resign. This shows that the quarrels among the groups remain real and that the groups continue to seek ways and means to overturn each other.

Lately, disputes have been reported not only among the three reactionary Cambodian groups but also within each of the groups themselves. Infighting and power struggles have now emerged in each of them. In fact, inside the Pol Pot group, at Beijing's prompting, Pol Pot was forced to leave and be replaced by Khieu Samphan and, later on, by Son Sen. In the Son Sann group, after being deposed by Sak Sutsakhan as chairman of the so-called Khmer People's National Liberation Front, Son Sann frenziedly canvassed supporters. Recently, he boastfully declared that he has expelled all the dissidents from his front. However Son Sann's claim was meaningless. AFP on 21 February quoted one of the dissidents as saying that he remained where he was and had no intention of dissolving the opposition. An ASEAN diplomat contended that the crisis was far from over despite Son Sann's declaration. This is something that clearly shows to all that the conflict within the Son Sann faction has become increasingly deep and serious.

In the Sihanouk group, Sihanouk dismissed Tiep Ben on the grounds that he was corrupt and selfish, and replaced him with Rannarit, his son. This development makes it even clearer to all that Sihanouk's Moulinaka [National Liberation Movement of Kampuchea] group -- the weakest, smallest group in the three parties of the coalition -- will not escape disintegration.

In addition to the confrontation, harassment, and back-stabbing among the three ring-leaders as well as between the superiors and subordinates, within each faction, the tyrannic commanders and rogue soldiers of each faction have also been skirmishing with each other in a most disorderly manner. Since the bitter setbacks during the 1984-85 dry season, the commanders have used all intrigues to put strong pressure on their men to rob and kill innocent Cambodians in order to get food. As for the rank and file, they don't listen to anybody's orders. The faith and respect of the subordinates for their superiors have plummeted and the morale of the soldiers has dwindled seriously.

A number of those who still have common sense, realizing their misfortune and illusion, question the reason of their struggle and sacrifices. They are more aware of the true colors of the so-called Coalition Government chieftains who have only their own selfish interests at heart. Moreover, they have become better acquainted with the glorious state of the Cambodian revolution in the past as well as at present where the people's day-to-day life is ensured and the party's truthful policy shines brightly. Because of all these findings, they have chosen a correct path for their own future, namely, they have surrendered to the revolutionary power and returned to the national fold, bringing along arms and materiel. For this reason, in 1985 more than 4,000 misled persons surrendered to the revolutionary authorities in groups or individually, bringing with them considerable amounts of arms and war materiel.

It is evident that the bitter defeat of the divided and weakening reactionary Cambodian groups cannot be prevented. No matter how hard Beijing, Washington, and Bangkok try to keep a dying man alive, they will never be able to resurrect him. The Cambodian people, resolutely determined to uphold the banner of national and international solidarity, especially the solidarity with their Vietnamese friends, will crush all attempts at interference against the PRK.

SRV FORCES BOMBARD KPNLF CAMP NEAR THAI BORDER

BK110121 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Mar 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Ta Phraya -- Vietnamese forces on Saturday launched artillery barrage near the Thai-Kampuchean border after their heavy arms had been moved to a former Khmer resistance border camp in a preparation to destroy remnants of the Kampuchean guerrillas. Guerrillas of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) told THE NATION on the Kampuchean border opposite here that the Vietnamese bombarded the KPNLF military base of Bak Ronoah opposite the northern tip of this border district for about three hours.

They said the bombardment, which started at about six am, did not inflict casualty on the guerrillas because the KPNLF fighters had earlier withdrawn from their border base to avoid heavy border fighting which would have an impact on Site II, a huge evacuation area for more than 130,000 KPNLF civilian followers.

The non-communist guerrillas also reported that the Vietnamese last week moved seven Soviet-made T-54 tanks and seven long-range 130 mm artillery pieces from the Kampuchean district of Sisophon to the former KPNLF border camp of Ta Lok about eight kilometres from the Thai border here.

They said the Vietnamese military movement was aimed at guerrillas, preparing a battle against the KPNLF guerrillas who are scattered on the mountainous jungle of Dangrek which borders Thailand and Kampuchea.

DK NATIONAL ARMY ATTACKS KOMPONG SPEU 3 MARCH

BK080049 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] On the night of 3 March, commandos of our National Army launched a 7-pronged attack on Kompong Speu provincial town, 47 km west of Phnom Penh. The first prong attacked the Vietnamese provincial office and moved toward the market; the second attacked the Vietnamese police office and moved toward the market; the third moved toward the provincial trade office and large Vietnamese warehouses located in the market; the fourth attacked the office and sites of large military construction equipment and sites of equipment for military construction in the province and for the whole country located at Chba Mon and moved toward the market; the fifth prong attacked the Vietnamese company position defending the military construction equipment site at Chba Mon and moved to meet the forces that were attacking this site; the sixth moved through Khtum Krang commune office toward the Chba Mon site; and the seventh attacked the commune offices at Tang Kroch and Kamheng and moved toward the provincial police office and in the market. After a 30-minute battle, we destroyed and were in complete control on these fronts. As a result:

1. We killed 105 and wounded 150 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, including 4 provincial officials, a provincial police commander, and 4 commanders of the site for military construction equipment for the province and the whole country. We destroyed 2 provincial offices, 6 trade offices and large warehouses, the office at the site for large military construction equipment, 4 offices at the site for large equipment for military construction in the province and the whole country, 2 fully-stocked ammunition and weapon depots, a 20,000-liter gas tank, a 10,000-liter diesel depot, and 200 cans of kerosene. These weapons and ammunition depots, gas tank, and diesel and kerosene depots exploded and burned through the night. We destroyed 506 assorted weapons -- including 200 AK's, 44 B-40 and B-41 rocket launchers, 37 AR-15's, 13 RPD's, 40 machineguns, 24 12.8-mm machineguns, 32 pistols, and 126 SK's 57 -- large Soviet-made trucks; 4 jeeps; 12 caterpillars; 59 motorized plows; 13 military motor tricycles; 120 Honda motorcycles; 750 bicycles; 34 large- and medium-size generators; 53 waterpumps; 750 bicycles; 34 large- and medium-size generators; 53 waterpumps; 7 large rice mills; 200 sewing machines; a warehouse containing 2,000 rolls of cloth; 2 rice stocks containing 2,000 sacks of rice; 4 warehouses containing 30,000 sacks of paddy; 400 barracks; 3 commune offices; 2 250-watt, 5 150-watt, and 10 2-watt telegraph machines; 4 C-46 and 8 C-25 radios; 13 telephones; and a large quantity of other material.

2. We seized 33 weapons and a quantity of other material.

3. We liberated Khtum Krang, Tang Kroch, and Kamheng communes. At 0100, following our attack and gain of control of Kompong Speu Town, the Vietnamese sent 200 troops from Ang Snuol and Bek Chan, accompanied by 4 tanks, in an attempt to resist us. However, we ambushed and routed them. They left five dead on the spot. A number of others were wounded.

Supreme Command Commendation

BK090557 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Mar 86

[9 March commendation message from DK National Army Supreme Command]

[Text] On the night of 3 March, our National Army launched a commando attack on Kompong Speu town, 47 km west of Phnom Penh, with the following satisfactory results:

We killed or wounded 255 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. We destroyed 506 assorted weapons; 2 weapons and ammunition depots; a 20,000-liter gas tank; a 10,000-liter diesel depot; 200 cans of kerosene; 2 provincial office buildings; 5 trade offices and warehouses; the office at the site for large military construction equipment; 4 offices at the site for large military construction equipment for the province and the whole country; 400 barracks; 2 rice storehouses containing 2,000 sacks of rice, 4 paddy storehouses containing 30,000 sacks of paddy; a cloth storehouse containing 2,000 rolls of cloth; 57 Soviet-made trucks; 4 jeeps; 12 caterpillars; 59 motorized plows; 13 motor tricycles; 120 Honda motorcycles; 750 bicycles; 34 medium- and large-size generators; 53 large- and medium-size waterpumps; 7 large rice mills; 200 sewing machines; 2 250-watt, 5 150-watt, and 10 2-watt telegraph machines; 4 C-46 and 8 C-25 radios; and a quantity of military materiel. We seized some assorted weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

The Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea would like to express congratulations to cadres, combatants, people, and fraternal Cambodian soldiers for actions on the battlefield northwest of Phnom Penh. The Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea calls on cadres, combatants, people, and fraternal Cambodian soldiers to review and learn from experience and the satisfactory results of the attack on Kompong Speu town so as to carry on our attack against the Vietnamese enemy on the battlefield northwest of Phnom Penh more effectively and successfully.

The Supreme Command also calls on cadres, combatants, people, and fraternal Cambodian soldiers on the battlefield northwest of Phnom Penh to intensify more vigorously their activities against the Vietnamese enemy in accordance with our new 5-attack tactics, thus causing more difficulties and serious impasses to the Vietnamese enemy.

[Dated] 8 March 1986

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea

VOK REPORTS CGDK FORCES AMBUSH SRV TROOPS 3 MARCH

BK101330 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The Voice of the Khmer newsroom has just received a report saying that 20 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 2 trucks were destroyed in an ambush sprung by the forces of the Khmer coalition government. It was reported that on 3 March, 100 soldiers of the CGDK intercepted 4 Vietnamese troop trucks from the 429th regiment in Prasat Rovieng District, Preah Vihear Province. The ambush resulted in 20 Vietnamese soldiers killed and 2 trucks completely destroyed.

INDOCHINESE LABOR CONFERENCE OPENS IN VIENTIANE

BK081059 Vientiane KPL in English 0936 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 8 (KPL) -- Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea are discussing measures on the tri-partite cooperation on labour at their first session being held here. In this first session, the three Indochinese countries are to work on the strengthening of economic and cultural cooperation.

"The Lao Government regards that labour cooperation between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea as imperative in view to tap the three countries' all-round potentials for the improvement of the national economy and culture, in each country," said Noupnan Sitphasai, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee, head of the Lao delegation, in his opening speech. He further added that the cooperation on this field would further contribute not only to the economic and cultural development but also to the consolidation of special alliances among the three countries.

Le Khao Khieu, Vietnamese deputy-minister of labour, and Ti Yav, Kampuchean deputy-minister of plans, attended the conference as the heads of the two countries' delegations.

Also present at the inaugural session were Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry, handicraft and forestry, chairman of the Lao Committee for Economic, Cultural and Technical Cooperation with Vietnam and Kampuchea, Vietnamese ambassador Nguyen Xuan, and Kampuchean Ambassador Nguon Phansiphon.

SRV, PRK Delegations Received

BK091430 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 March, Noupnan Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a courtesy call from the SRV labor delegation led by Le Khao Khieu, deputy minister of labor, and from the PRK labor delegation led by Ti Yav, deputy minister of planning, which are currently attending the first labor conference of the three countries -- Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam -- in Vientiane. The delegations were accompanied by Noupnan Sitphasai, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Nguyen Xuan and Nguon Phansiphon, respectively ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV and the PRK to Laos, also accompanied the delegations in paying the courtesy call on Noupnan Phoumsavan on this occasion.

On this occasion, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Noupnan Phoumsavan conversed with the guests in an atmosphere of profound and close friendship. He conveyed best regards to the party and state leaders of the two fraternal countries. He also pointed to the time-honored and developing special militant solidarity and all-round cooperation among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia.

In addition, he hailed the victories achieved by the three peoples in their joint struggle in the recent past and welcomed the convening of the first conference on labor of the three fraternal countries. Noupnan Phoumsavan praised and hailed the said initiatives and expressed hope that following this conference, the three countries of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia will effectively strengthen and broaden further the fraternal cooperation and develop it fruitfully under many more forms to contribute to the national defense and economic construction in each country so as to together become prosperous and stronger daily.

Conference Ends 8 March

BK101200 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 10 (KPL) -- Accords on labour cooperation in economic, cultural and scientific fields for the coming years among the three Indochinese countries were signed on Saturday, 8 [March], at the closing of the first labour conference here.

The signed documents stipulated that Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea are to enhance the tripartite labour cooperation on the basis of friendly fraternity, mutual assistance, equality, mutual benefits, and on voluntary basis.

Signatories to the documents were, on the Lao side, Noupnan Sitphasai, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee, and respectively on the Kampuchean and Vietnamese sides, Ti Yav, deputy-minister of plans, and Le Khac Hieu, deputy-minister of labour.

The signing ceremony was witnessed by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC, minister of industry, handicraft and forestry, and chairman of the Lao committee for economic, cultural and scientific cooperation with Vietnam and Kampuchea, and Nguyen Xuan and Nguon Phansiphon, respectively Vietnam and Kampuchea ambassadors to Laos.

Earlier, on March 7, the Vietnamese and Kampuchean delegates paid a courtesy visit to Politburo member of the LPRP CC and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Nouhak Phoumsavan.

During the meeting, the first vice-chairman described the first labour conference as another constructive measure for further consolidating fraternal cooperation of the three countries. He also conveyed salutations through the guests to their leaders.

SRV JUSTICE MINISTRY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

BK091055 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 8 [date as received] (KPL) -- Officials of the Lao Ministry of Justice, headed by its Minister Kou Souvannamethi, met here, on March 6, with his Vietnamese counterpart Phung Van Tuu, who along with others of his delegation are paying official visit here.

On the course of their discussion, the [two] sides exchanged views on 1986 cooperation relating to laws and judicial matters between the two countries.

Kou Souvannamethi and Phung Van Tuu further highly assessed the past successful cooperation in the field between Laos and Vietnam which has helped to strengthen the special friendship relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

The Vietnamese delegation arrived in Vientiane the same day at the invitation of the Lao side and is to stay here for one week.

SECURITY OFFICIAL VIEWS PRC TIES, USSR AID TO SRV

BK071005 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Khachatphai Burutphat, deputy secretary general of the National Security Council, disclosed that the Soviet Union has been providing \$1,000 million for Vietnam to launch aggression in the Southeast Asian region every year. He said:

[Begin recording] The Soviet Union has been supporting Vietnam indirectly. Its annual military assistance to Vietnam is estimated at as high as \$1,000 million. With such enormous assistance, Vietnam is able to keep about 180,000 soldiers in Cambodia and some 50,000 others in Laos.

During their recent inspection tour of the border areas, the foreign minister and secretary general of the National Security Council found that hundreds of landmines which our soldiers brought from the Thai-Cambodian border to show them were made in the Soviet Union. We can say that the Soviet Union has never had any good intention toward Thailand. It has been supporting an aggressive country to infiltrate and sabotage our country's security and stability. [end recording]

Regarding Soviet scholarships for Thai students, he said:

[Begin recording] The Soviet Union recruited through its agents Thai students and 12th grade graduates. Students' family background was also considered before they were sent for further education and trainings. We have now banned such scholarships and demanded that they must go through the Foreign Ministry. We are waiting to see if they will comply with this regulation or not. As far as I am concerned, the Soviet Union is now the most awesome country.

You might wonder why the present relations between Thailand and China are as good as a newlywed couple's despite the fact that before 1975 we regarded China as our arch-enemy. The Chinese Government has been trying hard to please Thailand. Government leaders and officials have been invited to visit China frequently. Officials of the Thai Embassy in Beijing have been very busy arranging receptions for visitors from Thailand. On several occasions, the Great Wall was crowded with Thai visitors.

Let me put it this way, everything is influenced by interests and the international situation. The common interest of Thailand and China at this moment is that we both want to check the expansion of Vietnamese influence. We want China to put pressure on Vietnam so that it will not do anything to threaten security along our border areas. This is why our two countries can get along well. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON SRV REJECTING ASEAN PROPOSAL

BK070945 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Vietnam last Monday rejected ASEAN's call for its positive response to the Coalition Government of the Democratic Kampuchea's proposal for direct negotiations to settle the Kampuchean problem.

Vietnam claimed that the joint statement issued on behalf of ASEAN by the chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee was the statement of Thailand.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Kongsiri said at a press conference this morning that such a response showed that Vietnam did not understand or pretended not to understand that ASEAN countries have freedom in making their own policy and the statement was a joint statement.

He warned Vietnam not to try to separate Thailand from ASEAN as it had earlier failed to cause a rift between Thailand and Indonesia.

The CGDK on February 8 issued a statement reaffirming its desire to seek a lasting and peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem.

TRADE, BORDER RELATIONS WITH LAOS VIEWED

Bangkok on Increased Trade

BK060943 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Trade between Thailand and Laos has steadily increased because Laos must import goods for national development under its economic development plan. Thus, Thailand's exports to Laos exceed its imports from there. In particular, exports to Laos through customs checkpoints in 1985 amounted to about 320 million baht. Broader trade in Nong Khai Province was about 200 to 300 million baht, close to the figure recorded at customs checkpoints. It is noteworthy that Laos has bought a large amount of monosodium glutamate from Thailand.

Sommat Phonphakdi, commercial official of Nong Khai Province, reported that in 1985 Thailand imported 11.16 million baht worth of wood, forest products, and coffee from Laos, while it sold Laos medicine, cement, monosodium glutamate, cloth, construction materials and equipment, and machines and equipment, which were worth more than 300 million baht. As for border trade, Thailand was usually the seller because Laos must import consumer products and utensils for daily use. In particular, small Lao businessmen were specially interested in buying monosodium glutamate from Thailand, which was valued at about 52 million baht.

Sitthi on Status of Trade

BK070834 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Statement by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila on situation along the Thai-Lao border and Thai-Lao trade dated 6 March -- recorded]

[Text] The local officials have been performing their duties in strict accordance with the government's policy. The current border situation is not of any concern. However, the people in both Nong Khai and Udon Thani Provinces complain of a water shortage because it has not rained for some time now. They want the government to launch irrigation projects. So far, paddy prices are quite good. Farmers in Ban Phu District can sell sticky rice paddy at 2,200 baht per ton and high quality paddy at 2,800 baht per ton.

Trade with Laos in Nong Khai Province can be divided into three categories. First trade on a government-to-government basis. Exports from Laos are handled by the Lao Government. Meanwhile, our exports to Laos are carried out by private companies whose registered investment capital exceed 50,000 baht. The ambassador told me that traders who wish to go to Laos must apply for a visa at the Lao Embassy. It can take as long as 1 month for them to get a visa to Laos. More than 130 companies have registered with the Central Bank to trade with Laos. Only 30 to 50 of them have been doing business with the country.

Trade between the two countries has not been further expanded because Laos has no money. The total trade value during the past 2 years was only over 400 million baht. Laos mainly depends on merchandise transported through our territory in trading with other socialist countries on a government-to-government basis.

For example, statistics show that Laos sends 99 per cent of its wood products through Thailand to other countries. It sells only 2 percent of the products to Thailand. Thailand exports mostly essential commodities to Laos.

I want to boost trade with Laos and this is the reason why I have to make this inspection tour. However, the Lao Government itself has prevented the further expansion of the bilateral trade between the two countries. Besides the money problem, some people in the Lao Government do not want to trade with us. They prefer to trade with other socialist countries. I believe that this is a political issue. I have told the provincial governors and private sector that we want to increase trade with Laos. However, it depends on the Lao side. No private sector from Laos can engage in trade with us.

Sitthi, Prasong Comment

BK090534 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] The Laotian Government's indifferent attitude has hindered expansion of trade links between the two neighboring countries. Returning from an official trip to the northeastern Provinces of Nong Khai, Udon Thani, and Khon Kaen, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsile said that the response from Laos on the issue has been limited. The minister said Thailand fostered goodwill towards Laos and he had invited Laotian officials for talks, but there had been no reply. Thak businessmen, he said, said delays and difficulties in dealing with Laos.[sentence as heard]

Deputy Prime Minister Sitthi said the government will not open more trade points with Laos for the time being but temporary checkpoints may be allowed to be opened on a case-by-case basis. He said Laos has a very limited purchasing power and most of its foreign trade was done through barter deals with the Eastern Bloc. The value of Laotian exports to Thailand is only 1 percent of its annual total export value. Meanwhile, National Security Council Chief Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, who accompanied Deputy Prime Minister Sitthi on the trip, said Thai authorities have so far barred strategic goods being exported to Laos, but have allowed products which are used by ordinary Laotians to enter that country.

Border Provocations Reported

BK090908 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 9 Mar 86 p 16

[Excerpt] The Supreme Command Information Office has reported provocations along the Lao border in the past week. In Nong Khai, Lao soldiers fired at Thai villagers fishing in the Mekong River in Phon Phisai District, resulting in no casualties. In Nakhon Phanom, Lao soldiers took prisoner a Thai villager while he was fishing in the Mekong River in Ban Phaeng District. In Ubon Ratchathani, 10 Lao soldiers attacked a Lao refugee camp in Chanuman District, wounding a refugee.

HOANG TUNG HOLDS MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE 27 FEB

BK110438 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] On behalf of our party delegation, Comrade Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, held a news conference at the press center of the 27th CPSU Congress on 27 February. A large number of Soviet and foreign newsmen attended.

Comrade Hoang Tung underscored the significance for and great effect of the 27th congress on the Soviet party and state as well as the world communist movement. The comrade pointed out that the CPSU's newly revised program of activity and the political report at the congress have mapped out the way for the Soviet Union to advance toward the 21st century with vigorous development on the basis of exploiting in a most satisfactory manner all its great economic, scientific, and technical potentials; improving management and the economic structure; overcoming negative phenomena; and vigorously developing the human factor in production and social life.

The comrade emphasized the historic significance that in not quite 70 years since the successful October revolution, the Soviet Union has mapped out concrete steps in the development period to communism.

Comrade Hoang Tung also answered several questions from newsmen about the Vietnamese situation 10 years after the victory over the U.S. war of aggression and about the situation in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region.

ARMY PAPER CRITICIZES HAYS' VISIT TO THAILAND

OW071321 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 7 Mar 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary on U.S. Admiral Hays' visit to Thailand says:

Noteworthy is that Hays' recent visit to Thailand took place against the background of coordinated actions between Washington and Bangkok in resisting and undermining the currently stepped-up revolution of Cambodia and other Indochinese countries.

Washington and Bangkok have decided to conduct the 'Cobra Gold 86' military exercise on a scale two times larger than that of previous annual military exercises by the end of March in Chanthaburi Province, which is adjacent to the Thai-Cambodian border.

Washington has also decided to supply Thailand with modern radars to detect enemy artillery power. Bangkok is planning to urgently install these radars on the Thai-Cambodian border.

As observed by foreign experts, Washington is harboring the design to reestablish U.S. military bases in Thailand and this might be one of the issues discussed during Hays' stay in Thailand.

History has, however, proved that the path trodden by Washington and Bangkok is a wrong one that cannot lead to any fine outcome. It is time for them to change their entirely outmoded foreign policies regarding Southeast Asia where the nations are struggling for peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

COMPARISON OF SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY MEMORANDUM

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 10 March carries a 10-minute "full text" of the SRV Foreign Ministry's memorandum on the PRC's hostile policy vis-a-vis Vietnam. The Hanoi domestic version has been compared with the VNA English version published in the 10 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page K 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one of the Hanoi domestic version reads... [Text] Dear friends: As previously reported, our Foreign Ministry made public on 10 March a memorandum on China's hostile policy toward Vietnam. Following is the full text of the ... (providing variant introductory paragraph)

Paragraph two, last line reads...cannot deny their crimes...(rewording)

Paragraph three, lines four and five read...the United States, as part of a bargain agreement behind the backs of the Vietnamese people on a solution that...(adding words)

Paragraph four, line four reads...812 in 1976, 873 (rpt) 873 in 1977 and...(supplying variant figure)

Paragraph five, lines one and two read...Chinese authorities deployed eight hundred thousand troops...(supplying variant figure)

Paragraph six, line one reads...large military forces, 15-20 divisions-strong, close to the...(adding figures)

Paragraph seven, lines two and three read...nearly one million artillery and mortar shells. Since the beginning of 1986 they have kept up their intense shellings; not even during the 3-day Tet (new year)...(adding words)

Same paragraph, line six reads...a number of rivers flowing from China...(changing "streams" to "rivers")

Page K 3, last paragraph, the date is deleted.

NHAN DAN ON MEMORANDUM ON PRC HOSTILITY

OW110612 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Mar 86

[10 March NHAN DAN commentary: "The Responsibility Rests Entirely on China"]

[Text] The memorandum published by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on China's hostile policy toward Vietnam has cited concrete facts and evidence and convincing reasons to reject, in particular, the Beijing authorities' slanderous and deceitful allegations about the cause of the deterioration of Vietnamese-Chinese relations. The Beijing authorities have blamed the Vietnamese side for the deterioration of Vietnamese-Chinese relations. However, as is known to the people all over the world, as early as the beginning of the 1970's, the Beijing authorities, acting in collusion with U.S. imperialism, entered into a bargain agreement with the United States behind the Vietnamese people's backs and agreed to let it withdraw the troops from South Vietnam while maintaining a puppet regime there. Then, in 1974, the Chinese authorities sent troops to seize Vietnam's Paracel Islands.

After the victory of the Vietnamese people's struggle against the United States and for national salvation, they made use of the subservient Pol Pot clique, turning Cambodia into a springboard from which to launch encroachment attacks on the southwestern border along with repeated armed provocations in the northern part of Vietnam, in an attempt to annex Vietnam with their pincer strategy.

Over the past 7 years, the Beijing authorities have waged a large-scale war of aggression against the six northern provinces of Vietnam -- a very malicious multi-faceted war of sabotage and a protracted land-grabbing border war.

The Beijing authorities' systematic hostility toward Vietnam proceeds from their ambitious schemes and policy of expansion and hegemony, and they are indeed the culprits behind the deterioration in Vietnamese-Chinese relations.

It is public knowledge that Vietnam has undergone decades of war to gain independence and freedom, and that it cherishes and needs peace to build the country, and has no interest in provoking China -- a large nation and immediate neighbor. The Vietnamese people want to live in peace and friendship with their neighboring countries including China, and have many times put forth concrete proposals aimed at easing tension along the border between the two countries and resuming the Vietnam-China talks, thus facilitating the normalization of their relations. But, why has China so far stubbornly rejected all constructive proposals from Vietnam which has shown so much goodwill? No matter how slanderous and deceitful are the allegations made by Beijing authorities, they can never cover up their stubborn hostile policy toward Vietnam. They are afraid of dialogue and want to perpetuate the confrontation with Vietnam. If the Beijing authorities really wanted to ease tension along the border, why have they refused to sit down and discuss with Vietnam effective measures to inspect both sides' actions?

In order to deceive public opinion, the Beijing authorities have repeatedly mentioned the Cambodian issue as the so-called obstacle to normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations. Beijing has normalized relations with many countries, even with countries previously regarded by the Chinese side as China's No 1, No 2, and No 3 enemies; but it still refuses to hold talks with Vietnam to normalize relations between the two countries. According to the Beijing authorities, they still refuse to negotiate with Vietnam because of the obstacle of the Cambodian issue. No matter what kind of obstacle is there, both sides should sit down and hold talks in order to jointly resolve problems. Why have the Beijing authorities continuously avoided talks with Vietnam? Why could they set aside the Taiwan issue, a major obstacle in Sino-U.S. relations involving China's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the people's sacred feelings, and hold talks, establish diplomatic relations, and even collude closely with the United States?

The Vietnamese people treasure their friendship with the Chinese people, and want to restore normal relations between the two countries in the interest of the people of the two countries and of other nations in the region. However, goodwill is not a one-way street, and must be shown by both sides. The deterioration of Vietnamese-Chinese relations has been caused by the Chinese authorities' perpetual hostility policy toward Vietnam. Therefore, the responsibility rests entirely on the Chinese side.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS GREET MPR'S BATMONH

OW091604 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 9 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent a joint message of greetings to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural on his 60th birthday.

The message, signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State, praised J. Batmonh as an "outstanding leader of the party, state and people of Mongolia, and an intimate friend of the Vietnamese people".

It continued: "The Vietnamese people value highly your contributions to the cause of socialist construction in Mongolia as well as to the consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

"We sincerely wish you the best of health to lead the fraternal Mongolian people to win still more greater successes in the cause of socialist construction in Mongolia thus making a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the socialist community, and to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world."

VIETNAM-ROMANIA ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

OW071648 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 7 -- An economic delegation of the Vietnamese Government led by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh arrived in Bucharest on March 2 for the eighth session of the Vietnam-Romania joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Tran Quynh is also member of the CPV Central Committee and head of the Vietnam section of the commission.

The session, which was opened on March 3, reviewed achievements in economic cooperation between the two countries in the 1981-85 period and mapped out measures to further promote the economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries in the next five years.

Minutes of the meeting was signed by Tran Quynh and Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy prime minister.

On March 5, Tran Quynh was received by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the R.C.P. Central Committee and first deputy prime minister.

13 GENERALS REPORTED UNDER HOUSE ARREST

HK110557 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 8 Mar 86 pp 1, 7

[By Arnold Atadero]

[Text] A total of 13 generals identified as "Marcos loyalists" have been placed under house arrest in connection with their roles in the anti-Marcos revolt last February 22.

Sources at the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] General Headquarters (GHQ) identified them as Maj Gen Josephus Q Ramas, former Army chief; Maj Gen Vicente Piccio, Jr, former Air Force commander; Rear Admiral Brillante Ochoco, former Navy chief; Brig Gen Luther Custodio, former Aviation Security Command (Avsecom) chief; Brig Gen Renato Ecarma, former Region 7 (Central Visayas) commander; Brig Gen Angel Sadang, former commander of Fort Bonifacio; Brig Gen Madrino Munoz, former Region 10 (Northern Mindanao) commander; Commodore Alfredo "Bejo" Romualdez, former commander of the naval reserve command; Brig Gen Antonio Palafox, former commander of the Army's 5th Division; Brig Gen Artemo Taiar, former Philippine Marines (PM) commander; Brig Gen Roland Patuggalan, ex-2nd Army Division commander in Tanay, Rizal; Brig Gen Tomas Dumpit, former Region I (Ilocos) commander, and Commodore Ernesto Arzaga, former Logistics Command (Logcom) chief.

Gen Fidel V Ramos, AFP chief of staff, said Logcom issued an undetermined number of high-powered rifles and assault weapons and explosives to individuals before the elections. The last attempt by the Logcom to ship out seven truckloads of explosives and assault weapons for distribution to civilian intelligence agents and scout ranger trained troopers in Metro Manila was foiled by troops under General Ramos on the eve of the February 22 anti-Marcos revolt.

GHQ officials stressed that the generals under house arrest are not under investigation nor are they being punished because they happened to be on the "wrong side" during the revolt.

The purpose of the order, the GHQ officials said, is to prevent them from making any counter-move considering that they also have loyal followers. The 13 generals have been stripped of their commands. Some of them were retired from the active service.

GHQ officials explained that while under house arrest, these generals can devote their time to writing their own historical accounts of the 77-hour "People Revolution." It was reported that the generals had earlier pledged to submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the military command.

The 13 generals received orders from former AFP Chief Gen Fabian Ver to crush the rebellion led by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and General Ramos. Sources said to the credit of the generals, they elected not to obey orders emanating from Malacanang to attack Camp Crame and Camp Aguinaldo.

So far, only Commodore Romualdez, brother of the former First Lady, Imelda R. Marcos, has not been accounted for. Romualdez, who surrendered P13.6 million in casino earnings last February 28, sent a Leyte assemblyman to Minister Enrile to negotiate for a safe conduct pass.

EDITORIAL URGES FORGIVENESS FOR DETAINED GENERALS

HK110513 Manila PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 9 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "They Could Also Be Useful"]

[Text] The hand of reconciliation that was offered to all political detainees by the Aquino government should also be extended to the 13 generals who are now under arrest, allegedly because of the roles they played in the people's revolution of Feb. 22, which eventually toppled former President Marcos.

The generals, in retrospect, were practically in a "no-win" situation. In those tumult-filled days, when the sacredness of facts was not readily evident the generals could not but stick to the rules. And the duty, as mandated by the Constitution, was to obey their commander-in-chief. In hindsight now tells us that they erred in their belief that they were following legitimate orders issued by their superiors, this, at least, was an honest error in judgment.

Hindsight also tells us that those who moved over to the side of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, the main catalysts of the people's revolution, did not have a monopoly on patriotism. The people, who headed the call to block tanks and armored vehicles with bodies and prayers; the generals who refused to issue or implement orders which could have triggered a blood bath, and even ordinary soldiers who chose to withdraw rather than pull the trigger, were also heroes.

In the spirit of reconciliation, the 13 generals should now be freed, and if they are still useful, should be harnessed in the national effort for peace and progress. As it is, we have too many forces which threaten to divide us. Let us not exacerbate the situation by the counter-productive seclusion of men who could otherwise serve their country and people with the same zeal and honor that they served their former commander-in-chief.

ENRILE CONFIRMS RESTRICTIONS ON 3 GENERALS

HK110457 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday [10 March] confirmed reports that the three generals who had been loyal to ousted President Marcos have been placed under military restriction. The three, among those recently retired by President Aquino, were former chiefs of the major services -- Major General Josephus Ramas, Army; Major General Vincente Piccio Jr, Air Force; and Rear Admiral Brillante Ochoco, Navy. While under the restriction, the three have been requested to write about their roles during the 4-day civilian-backed military uprising last month that forced Marcos to flee for his life to Hawaii.

In a related development, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos yesterday approved the reassignment of 14 1-star officers to Camp Aguinaldo. Detailed with the office of the Armed Forces Chief of Staff are Brigadier Generals Victor Natividad, Fortunato (Corachea), Catalino Villanueva Jr. Jose Paez Jr. Jaime Echeverria, Isidoro de Guzman, Renato Ecarma, Carlos Malana, Carlos (Dumel), Benjamin Divinagracia, Roland Patugalan, Edon Yap, Commodores Ernesto Arzaga and Liberato Lazo. Gen Ramos also approved the 6-month leave of Brigadier Generals Fidel Singson and Raymundo Dilan. Still under house arrest are Brigadier Generals Antonio Palafox, Angel Sadang, Artemio Tadiar, Luther Custodio, and Tomas Dumpit.

RAMOS ON ARMS, CASH SEIZED FROM MARCOS ALLIES

BK100819 Manila PNA in English 0813 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 10 (PNA) -- Troops seized 1,849 high-powered firearms, 700 fragmentation grenades and about 2.3 million bullets from forces loyal to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos since Feb 26, military chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos said Tuesday. In a report to President Corazon C. Aquino, General Ramos said security forces also recovered 28 vehicles worth 3.5 million U.S. dollars abandoned by Marcos followers.

Mr Marcos, 68, fled the Philippines last Feb 25 following a military rebellion here and is now in Hawaii in exile. There were 89 others who were fled with him on board an American transport plane. They included his wife, Imelda, three children and former military chief Gen. Fabian C. Ver.

Also seized from Marcos followers left behind here was 14,000 U.S. dollars in cash which, according to General Ramos, was part of "their illegally acquired wealth." General Ramos said there are still "remaining pockets of resistance" in the military drive to stabilize the country's security situation.

The 57-year-old graduate of the U.S. military academy at West Point was referring to some forces loyal to Marcos who had been reported regrouping to launch attacks against the government of President Aquino. At least 13 generals, including the former heads of Army, Air Force, Navy and the Marines had been placed under house arrest by General Ramos to prevent them from organizing counter forces against the newly installed Aquino government.

General Ramos had given an ultimatum that holders of firearms have until March 13 this year to turn in their guns or face prosecution. He deplored that during the Marcos regime, General Ver himself issued firearms to certain political warlords identified with the deposed president. They included multimillionaire businessman Eduardo Cojuangco Jr., Lanao Del Sur Gov. Ali Dimaporo, Negros Del Norte Gov. Armando Gustilo and Mr Marcos' brother-in-law, former ambassador to the U.S., Benjamin Romualdez. Cojuangco was among those who escaped with Mr Marcos to Hawaii.

In raids in various compounds owned by Cojuangco, troops recovered some 1,000 high-powered firearms of various caliber. The biggest bulk of money was seized from Navy Commodore Alfredo Romualdez, brother of Imelda R. Marcos, amounting to 65 million pesos (3.25 million U.S. dollars). Romualdez has gone into hiding and is now being hunted by security forces on orders of President Aquino.

Urges Surrender of Firearms

HK101120 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Military authorities again called on all holders of illegal firearms to surrender their wares before the deadline on Thursday. Earlier, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos ordered all military personnel to refrain from raids and confiscation of firearms before expiration of the deadline. The deadline is 13 March. However, Ramos said that some raids will be conducted before 13 March with the permission of PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Chief Renato de Villa. The objective is to suppress large [word indistinct] syndicates and private armies, especially those of Marcos loyalist forces.

ENRILE ORDERS 'THOROUGH INVENTORY' OF DETAINEES

BK080618 Manila PNA in English 0515 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 8 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has ordered a thorough inventory of all detainees throughout the country with view of accounting for "missing" detainees from the ministry's master list. The inventory will cover all detainees under the custody of either the military or civilian authorities in provincial, city or municipal jails.

The Defense Ministry has been receiving numerous requests for the release of detainees whose names do not appear in the master list of the Defense Ministry but who are believed to be under military detention. In a memorandum to Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Enrile ordered the creation of a task force to locate detainees not listed in the current master list of the Defense Ministry.

At least 501 political detainees, including the chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) Jose Ma. Sison and New People's Army (NPA) chieftain Bernabe Buscayno alias "Commander Dante," have been freed by the new administration of President Corazon C. Aquino. But the Defense Ministry continues to receive requests for the release of certain detainees who could not be accounted for as far as the ministry is concerned.

Enrile, however, assured that the "missing" detainees will be release once they are located. When martial law was lifted in 1981, Enrile said, all detainees accused as public order violators (POV's) and common crime violators (CCV's) were ordered transferred to the Ministry of Justice for administration. The move, Enrile explained, was to have their cases transferred to civil authorities. However, Enrile said the military was again ordered to take over custody of the detainees but not all were turned over.

It was also reported that some of the arrests were made allegedly on the strength of presidential detention (PDA's) and presidential commitment orders (PCO's) from the defunct Presidential Security Command (PSC) and the National Intelligence and Security Authority (NISA). These arrests, Enrile said, were never reported to the Defense Ministry, thus the "missing" detainees have no record in the ministry.

596 POLITICAL DETAINEES STILL HELD

OW100845 Tokyo KYODO in English 0834 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 10 KYODO -- Some 596 political prisoners were still being detained in the Philippines as of March 9, according to a detainees group which forms part of a new human rights organization formed Monday.

The group, Task Force Detainees of the Philippines, said only 219 political prisoners were freed from February 26 to March 9. Its breakdown of those still detained included 27 in Manila, 87 in Luzon, 177 in the Visayas in the central Philippines and 305 in the southern island of Mindanao. The figures were given at the launch of an umbrella organization called the People's alliance for Human Rights (PAHR).

Officials of PAHR said it will launch a series of actions calling for an amnesty to be granted to all political prisoners, compensation for victims of human rights violations under the rule of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos and the repeal of all repressive laws and decrees.

It also plans to work for the creation of an independent tribunal to investigate and recommend punishment of human rights violators, the tracing of people who have disappeared, access to military records of "safe houses" or torture chambers and detention centers, institution of genuine military reforms and help for families dislocated by militarization.

PAHR executive secretary, lawyer Sammy Matunog, said that despite the downfall of Marcos, abuses by certain officials now in power could still be expected.

The board of directors of PAHR includes Dimaranan Mariani of Task Force Detainees, lawyer Fely Aquino of the Mabini Lawyers, Bishop Erme Camba of the protestant church, Dean Armando Malay (chairman of "Kapatid," an organization of relatives and families of detainees), and former publisher Chino Roces.

AQUINO'S HELP SOUGHT FOR MISSING DISSIDENTS

HK100817 Hong Kong AFP in English 0741 GMT 10 Mar 86

[By Joel Paredes]

[Text] Manila, March 10 (AFP) -- Nearly 10 years after activist labor lawyer Hermon Lagman mysteriously disappeared, his mother believes he is alive and being held by military captors. "I may be hoping against hope, but I won't stop my search," Cecilia Lagman, a 64-year-old schoolteacher, told AGENCE FRANCE_PRESSE. "Just give my son back and I won't press charges."

Mr Lagman is one of 602 cases listed as "involuntary disappearances" by the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP), a church human rights group which says 233 of those reported were named during the past six years.

Mrs Lagman is chairman of Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearances (FIND), a church-supported, six-month-old organization which decided Sunday to seek a dialogue with President Corazon Aquino to boost efforts to trace their missing relatives. She said she was confident Mrs Aquino, who has ordered the release of more than 500 political prisoners detained under ousted strongman Ferdinand Marcos, would start a probe into her son's case.

Like most relatives of missing dissidents, many of whom are believed to have been "salvaged," a police term for secret executions, Mrs Lagman said she was relying on hearsay that her son was arrested and detained by military agents. She said an unidentified man who told her he had been able to elude arrest had informed her by telephone that her son and an associate, Victor Reyes, had been abducted [by] government agents in nearby Quezon City.

Hundreds of missing suspected political dissidents have been abducted since Mr Marcos launched more than eight years of martial law in the Philippines in 1972, she added. In a published report, TFDP said "the policy of disappearances seems to reflect a systematic scheme of the (Marcos) government to seek information on suspected subversives while the victim is incommunicado, or to eliminate political dissenters without going through the tedious process of effecting arrest and to detention."

Human rights observers said the fate of the missing Filipinos had close similarities with that of the "desaparecidos" of Argentina and Chile, who were abducted as a means of eliminating political dissent. Colleagues of dissident Roman Catholic priest Rudy Romano said he was kidnapped by military intelligence agents on July 11 apparently because he had actively led the leftwing alliance Bayan in the Central Philippines.

An eyewitness had identified a military sergeant as one of the men who abducted Father Romano in Cebu City, but the priest was never found.

Father Rogelio Objalan and Sister Aurora Zambrano, co-chairmen of the Promotion of Church People's Rights (PCPR), sent Mrs Aquino a letter on March 5, which said: "We trust that you will give utmost attention to the case of Father Romano, and many other Filipinos who have disappeared as a necessary step toward the attainment of national reconciliation based on justice."

Carlos Tayag, a deacon of the Roman Catholic Order of Saint Benedict (OSB), has been missing since August 1976. Irene Tayag, 67, said she was convinced her son whom she described as a "mere intellectual" was killed by military agents because he was active in "protecting the welfare of poor people who opposed the government." She said her frail son "could hardly endure the experience of torture."

Mrs Tayag indicated that she believed only Mrs Aquino was "capable" of ordering an "honest-to-goodness" investigation of missing dissidents. "We merely demand justice so these brutalities won't be passed on to our new administration," Mrs Tayag said.

Meanwhile, an alliance of at least 25 human rights groups was launched at forum held at a Protestant center near here Monday to monitor the fate of untraced but known "victims" of Mr. Marcos' regime. A spokesman for the new Philippine Alliance for Human Rights (PAHR), lawyer Samuel Matunog, said group leaders would meet with Mrs. Aquino to demand "fair and immediate compensation for victims of human rights violations" under the Marcos regime. "We would like to be ensured that the dark period in the history of our people will not occur again," he said.

Mr. Matunog said the group's immediate concern was the release of 596 political prisoners who remain under military custody despite Mrs. Aquino's announcement that all such prisoners would be freed immediately. PAHR also said it was launching a campaign to trace the at least 602 suspected political dissidents who have mysteriously disappeared. Mr. Matunog said the alliance would work "within the framework of a genuinely-mandated government" as a "watchdog" organization against future human rights violations in the country.

RELEASED CPP LEADERS ON DETENTION, AQUINO

BK090448 Manila PNA in English 0401 GMT 9 Mar 86

[By George V. Jularbal]

[Text] Manila, March 9 (PNA) -- The scars etched in the minds and bodies of three political prisoners, one of them the chairman of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), were not visible on television Friday evening. Nonetheless, the audience writhed in shared pain as the three, Jose Ma. Sison, Allan Jasines and Isagani Serrano, recounted on Channel 4's "Hotline," how they were tortured -- body and mind -- during their military detention.

Sison informally called Joma, showed an uncharacteristic ebullience -- the ebullience of a caged bird finally set free. He was released from detention on orders of President Corazon Aquino Thursday. Just a little more than 24 hours after his release, he described in vivid detail how he was tortured by his military captors: "I was shackled to a cot for 18 months...starting Nov. 13, 1977, when I was arrested. I was shackled hands and feet to a cot 24 hours a day for seven months. In the next 12 months, it was for 12 hours a day, and they gave me only a few minutes to eat and attend to my personal necessities."

Aside from this, he was mauled where it was quite painful, on the floating ribs, then given the water cure -- pouring water on the nostrils with the mouth closed, with a view to strangulation or asphyxia, but his torturers did not go all the way. After the shackling episode, he was put in solitary confinement: "It was a small room. The door was solid, with a windowlet where the guards could peer in. There was a small window vertically boarded with wooden slats to let air in. In summer, it was hot as hell, with wet clothing drying in an hour, and during the cold months, it was like living in a refrigerator."

He also talked of the mental torture he suffered when he was kept incommunicado for two straight years, feeding his spirit with the writing and the reading of his own poetry to keep body and soul together. Sison also spoke of the extreme loneliness of not seeing his wife Julie, also detained. "Those who work abroad are fortunate. They could send letters, and read them, send tapes and listen to them". He did not have the luxury.

Will he forgive his tormentors? "I forgive them morally, but if I would do so legally, I might set a bad example, for others might be discouraged in pursuing their cases against their torturers," Sison said.

He indicated he can forgive his tormentors at the lower level. "But I might make a trip to the U.S. to file a case against Marcos." Sison said he saw deposed President Ferdinand Marcos soon after he was arrested and held him responsible for giving the signal to torture. "Any criminal action that would be done would be his responsibility. The mode of confinement and maltreatment had to have approval from Marcos and the rest was left to the imagination of General Fabian C. Ver his sense of discretion." [sentence as received.]

Shifting to politics, Sison said "the basic problems that gave rise to the dictatorship of Marcos are still with us, aggravated by the problems Marcos left." He warned that an open rule of terror can reemerge if these problems are not properly confronted. "President Aquino would need the people's support in confronting, recognizing and seeking to solve these problems that brought about the Marcos dictatorship," he said. He took cognizance of the authority exerted by Aquino which resulted in his, and other detainees' release.

He said he appreciated Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's and military chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos' recognition of the loyalty and obedience of the military to civilian authority. Sison had apprehensions: "There is still the imminent threat of the Marcos loyalists, both civilian and military. Marcos is in a position much stronger than the opposition was in the past -- he has followers with money and guns here in the country. He has billions of dollars -- a strong combat potential." He did not discount the possibility that even if the former president, now seeking refuge in Hawaii, is weak, certain family members and other associates could try to make a comeback.

Three questions which had speculations for answers before and after Sison's arrest surfaced. Asked whether he owned the nom de plume "Amado Guerrero," he refused to comment. He was nebulous on whether he was chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines: "I just came out. There is no basis for that question." And did the CPP ever get any foreign funding? "None".

Sison lapsed in deep thought before he answered the question on a negotiated ceasefire between the government and the CPP. Weighing his words, he said the new government should prepare conditions for a dialogue. Transactions for such a dialogue, he added, should not be revealed publicly. He reiterated a statement of a top CPP leader that when the time is ripe, the CPP is ready to talk with the government. "We expect Mrs. Aquino to first strengthen and consolidate her position -- how to deal with security, how to deal with the process of negotiation," Sison said.

On the nature of the Aquino government, Sison offered some food for thought: "The explanation of Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales that a revolutionary government is one that makes the law and a constitutional government is one under which the law makes the government, has a weak point, in that the people are not sure what laws the new government has adopted. He said while the new government makes pronouncements on the background of just and unjust laws, a revolutionary government is one which adopts laws and rejects undemocratic and unjust laws.

Sison described the 1973 Constitution as having good and bad provisions. "The Bill of Rights is prettily worded -- but all the good it has is negated by the provision which gives the chief executive the authority to order the arrest and seizure of persons and properties," he said. He expressed confidence that President Aquino is willing to allow the CPP to operate legally.

Another former political detainee, Isagani Serrano, took his incarceration and torture lightly: "Not as bad as the big fish like Joma." He described how he was first given the soft approach with banter. And when his interrogator was peeved, he would be stripped naked, made to squat several minutes, and ordered to stand backside before a full-blast airconditioner while he was sweating.

Serrano described how he was methodically beaten with a steel angular bar. "I had my shins hit, the impact and pain shattering my ears. My balls were beaten, I was mauled and punched. I lost consciousness, and everytime I was revived, I found my face in a toilet bowl," he said.

The third former detainee, Allan Jasmines, said on his arrest, he was blindfolded, punched, mauled, his hands and feet bound. He also described the terror of being hit with what he described as a wooden bat with inscriptions: "They would hit my thighs until the skin opens, exposing the bone. They let it dry, then hit again. The wound deepens three inches and it takes a year to heal." Jasmines also said he was threatened with being electrocuted and at one point told his torturers to go through with it, but they did not. He said he was not allowed to sleep several nights, wakened when he dozed, even when he was sick.

Brave souls, these three. Their physical wounds have healed, but the wounds of the mind still fester.

Sison was candid on what direction his life would take: "Without admitting that I organized the CPP, I can say that the communists in this country want to complete the struggle for freedom and democracy started by the revolution in 1896. We know that the country is still under foreign domination in every major aspect of national life, and the problem of the peasant majority -- land reform -- was a few thousand hectares of land from a few landlords to a few tenants."

LEFTISTS REAFFIRM OPPOSITION TO U.S. INTERESTS

HK101146 Hong Kong AFP in English 1107 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 10 (AFP) -- The leftwing National Democratic Front (NDF) will continue to oppose U.S. strategic, economic and military interests in the Philippines, according to an NDF statement received here Monday. The statement described new President Corazon Aquino as "courageous" and lashed out at U.S. President Ronald Reagan and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger for claiming credit for ousting ex-president Ferdinand Marcos. Mr. Marcos was toppled from power by a pro-Aquino rebellion on February 25.

"In reality, Washington was decisive in propping up its puppet Marcos until the very last day of his ignominious collapse," argued the NDF in its statement, dated Saturday and delivered in AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE'S MAIL Monday. The only help the United States gave was transport to get Mr. Marcos out of country, and this was "tainted with U.S. self-interest in securing itself and its tested puppet from the just anger of the Filipino people," it added.

The NDF also said it viewed the return here last week of U.S. special envoy Philip Habib with "double alarm" and said it was "fairly certain" his mission had been concerned with the furtherance of U.S. interests in the Philippines rather than helping the new government. The NDF is a communist-led coalition of workers', peasant, student and professional groups, and is estimated to be several thousand strong.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HAYDEN VISITS

Pledges 'Sympathetic Help'

HK100610 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden arrived in Manila yesterday [9 March] with a pledge of sympathetic help for the new Philippine Government of President Cory Aquino. Hayden said very large challenges face the new government. He said Aquino's rise to power gave new hope to the Filipino people and enabled them to make a fresh start.

Hayden hinted that Australia might increase economic and other aid to the Philippines. He said Australia had no problems in recognizing Aquino's Government despite the constitutional tangle caused by its sudden rise to power.

'Looking into' Marcos Wealth

BK100937 Manila PNA in English 0923 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 10 (PNA) -- Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden flew here Sunday [9 March] night to formally meet President Corazon Aquino and other members of the cabinet. Hayden, who arrived together with his wife Dallas and three other Australian foreign affairs officials, said he wanted the new government and the Filipino people to recover deposed President Marcos' vast holdings in Australia.

"I am willing to cooperate with President Aquino in whatever way to help her government," Hayden said upon arrival at the Manila international airport via a Philippine Airlines flight from Hongkong.

Hayden said the Treasury Department of Australia is looking into the hidden wealth of Marcos and his cronies in Australia. He cited a vast cattle ranch of Eduardo Cojuangco, a close associate of Marcos, located in Perth. He could not, however, give an estimate of the value of Marcos properties stashed there.

Hayden was met at the airport by Ambassador Rafael Gonzales, head of the Foreign Affairs Ministry Protocol Division. He was scheduled to call on President Aquino Monday morning and on Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. On Tuesday, the last day of his stay here, he will talk with Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion and Agriculture Ramon Mitra.

Assures Aquino of Aid Increase

HK110445 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden assured President Aquino that Australia will increase its aid to the Philippines to \$17.5 million. Hayden said a study group will visit Manila to finalize details of the expanded aid. He said Australia is also willing to resume the \$50 million revolving trade credit to the Philippines. Australia's defense cooperation with the Philippines which has been suspended will also be resumed.

[Begin Hayden recording] There will be increase in aid by about 50 percent to about \$25 million. We will consider ways of [words indistinct] increase of that level of aid after we're addressed ourselves to how to allocate that amount of cash. We'll be sending an aid team soon to the Philippines in the very near future [words indistinct]. We will be looking at ways to coordinate the provision of aid from sympathetic countries wanting to help the Philippines [words indistinct]. [end recording]

KBL STATEMENT OPPOSES REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

HK110641 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Mar 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) appealed yesterday to the national leadership to reconsider its plans to constitute itself as a revolutionary government. Maintaining that the 1973 Constitution remains "in effect and binding," the KBL, through its executive committee, also urged the administration of President Aquino to respect the tenure and the right of all elective local officials in accordance with the provisions of the Omnibus Election Code.

MP Manuel Garcia said the KBL executive committee approved the following statement after a three-hour meeting at the Manila Peninsula Hotel yesterday: "The KBL party is resolutely committed to the position that, notwithstanding the extraordinary circumstances under which the new political leadership has assumed control of government, the 1973 Constitution remains in effect and binding. Accordingly, the mandate of the new administration must be exercised within the purview of the same Constitution.

"The party recognizes the administration of President Corazon Aquino and Vice President Salvador Laurel which enjoys the recognition of the leading members of the community of nations. "It expresses its willingness to officially legitimize that administration by the passage of the corresponding resolution in the Batasang Pambansa. "The party further recognizes that the nomination of the new prime minister is that prerogative of the President of the Republic under the 1973 Constitution.

"In the spirit of reconciliation, harmony, and unity, it hereby manifests its willingness to support the President's choice for the position of prime minister. However, the party maintains that the issue of the speakership of the Batasang Pambansa rightfully belongs to the majority of the Batasang Pambansa.

"In light of the foregoing, the KBL party appeals to the new national leadership to reconsider reported plans to constitute itself as a revolutionary government and to respect the tenure and the right of all elective local officials in accordance with the provisions of the Omnibus Election Code.

"Finally, the party reaffirms, its adherence to the Constitution, the rule of law, and a strong two-party system as the foundation of good government and continued stability and growth of our nation and people, as well as the guarantee of the preservation of our democratic ideals and institutions.

EDITORIAL URGES AQUINO TO ACCEPT KBL's HELP

HK070523 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 6 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "President Should Accept KBL's Offer To Help."]

[Text] It is heartening to note that many members of the world community which had virtually ostracized the Philippines during the authoritarian rule of Ferdinand Marcos, are rushing to help us pick the pieces, as it were, despite the initial -- and easily understandable -- ineptitudes of the new government.

There is that report, for instance, that Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has invited President Corazon C. Aquino to attend the scheduled summit of the leaders of the world's industrialized nations in Tokyo in order that she may be able to lay before them the problems the Philippines faces and, hopefully, get them to assist us in solving these. There is also that report that U.S. President Ronald Reagan may meet with Mrs Aquino, again for the same purpose. The United States and Japan have been the country's most steadfast allies throughout the years despite the apparent kinds of their relationships with our country. Owing mostly to the deposed leader's often suspicious policies.

All this augurs well for our country and the leadership should lose no time in taking advantages of these offers of help. But it must also take immediate steps to put the house in order. The first order must necessarily be the legitimization of the administration. All this talk about it being a revolutionary government is, this early, already eliciting a ground swell of apprehension even among the most rabid supporters of Mrs Aquino and vice President Salvador H. Laurel during the election. There is fear, and understandably so, that if the situation is not correct immediately, the offers of assistance from friendly nations which were withheld during the Marcos era largely because of the authoritarian character of that regime, may similarly be rescinded.

The next step should be political stabilization which can only come about if all these problems about the tenure of local officials are solved. At the risk of sounding repetitious, we urge Mrs Aquino and other officials to heed snowballing proposals for the holding of local elections.

Former Sen. Jose W. Diokno has rightly observed that the expenses the election will entail are nothing compared to the country's political stability and the new government's firm hold on power. Only in a politically stable atmosphere can the government hope to bring about economic recovery and only through economic recovery can the problem of insurgency -- which has its roots on poverty and social injustice be similarly hurdled.

Along this line, the new government will need every help it can get, even from seemingly dubious sources like the kilusang Bagong Lipunan. While it is true that many of the leaders of that party had tolerated -- or even abetted -- the social evils engendered by the deposed administration, we would like to believe that there are still many in the KBL who are good men and who would genuinely desire what is good for the Filipino people. We urge Mrs Aquino then to reconsider her reputed rejection of the KBL's offer to assist her government in whatever little way members of the once mighty party can. It would be tragic if, this early, she would do something diametrically opposed to her public pronouncements that this is the time to heal all wounds.

We also would like to address and appeal to the friends of our deposed leader to exert all efforts to convince him to return everything that properly belongs to the Filipino people. We remember him saying in his first public statement since his flight from Malacanang that the interest of the Filipino people will remain his prime concern. The country has been impoverished by the billions of pesos he and friends and relatives have taken from the country's coffers. He should return this now if he truly has the welfare of his countrymen at heart.

MINISTER SAYS POLITICAL CHARGES 'UNFAIR'

HK071505 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 7 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Newly-appointed Social Services Development Minister Mita Pardo de Tavera and Deputy Minister Carina Constantino David denied allegations that they have leftist inclinations and urged ministry officials and personnel to set aside "labels" in order to achieve unity in serving some 16 million "bottom poor" Filipinos.

The 67-year-old MSSD [Ministry of Social Services and Development] minister, the second women-minister in the Aquino Cabinet, branded charges about her political leanings as unfair. "I've always felt close to people. And it's wrong to equate this closeness with one side. After all there's only one side -- the people's side," Tavera said.

David, a professor of Community Development at the University of the Philippines, admitted she has spent 20 years of her life in the streets and in "activist" work but she said her being pro-people has precisely brought her to government service. David noted that under the past administration, cause-oriented groups who were into social service development were never given the chance to work with the government.

David said that under the new administration, cause-oriented groups would be invited by the ministry to work with it and combine their efforts because she said "after all, both groups have set their hearts in the right place -- to the people."

NAMFREL EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR CONCEPCION POST

HK071501 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] The Namfrel [National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections] executive council yesterday expressed full support to the appointment of former Namfrel National Chairman Jose S. Concepcion Jr. as minister of trade and industry, as it denied, through Secretary General Christian S. Monsod, a DAILY EXPRESS report that four top Namfrel had resigned in the wake of the appointment of Concepcion.

Concepcion resigned last Feb. 28 as Namfrel head upon assumption of his duties as a member of President Aquino's Cabinet. His acceptance of the position drew criticism from political and business circles which cited a possible "conflict of interest." Others also described the acceptance as untimely in the wake of charges that Concepcion was an Aquino supporter.

Monsod, in a press statement, said that the "council recognizes that Mr. Concepcion's acceptance is a major personal sacrifice." "Mr. Concepcion does not need the stature and power of a minister. He accepted the position because he is placing national interest above anything else," Monsod said.

Dante G. Santos, Namfrel finance chairman, also issued the following statement: "I hasten to ... express disappointment and concern on the news report that four Namfrel Executives namely, Vicente Jayme, Chris Monsod, Dante Santos, and Vicente Paterno have resigned and left the National [Citizens'] Movement for Free Elections organization (Namfrel) in disgust over the acceptance of Namfrel Chairman Jose S. Concepcion, Jr. of a Cabinet position under the Aquino administration."

"To the best of my knowledge, none of the Namfrel officers mentioned resigned from Namfrel for the reasons stated. I remain a member of the Executive Council of Namfrel and have no plans of leaving the organization, much less join any new movement or organization in place of Namfrel. I know for a fact that Namfrel, as an organization, did not support any political contestant nor political party in the recent elections and shall remain so." [sentence as published]

COLUMNIST VIEWS CABINET FORMATION AS 'MUDDLE'

HK070701 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Mar 86 p 5

["Here and Now" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "The Cabinet Muddle"]

[Text] MP Wilson Camboa (Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], Negros Occidental) became "minister" for agrarian reform at 9:30 a.m. last Thursday, ex-minister at 4 p.m. the same day. He is the first Cabinet casualty.

Within minutes of being told by the President at her Quezon City residence that he was her choice for the post, he hied to the ministry and took over from Conrado Estrella, who seemed only too happy to go away. He telephoned his family in Bacolod and told all his friends in Manila about the good news.

At 4 p.m., he was told at Cojuangco building in Makati that he was only to become deputy minister to MP Omar Dianalan of Marawi City.

Camboa was disconsolate. He told the President that, acting upon instruction of Vice-President, Prime Minister-designate, and Foreign Minister Laurel, who is also head of the Cabinet, he had taken over the ministry. He said he had also told his family and friends about it; and that a thanksgiving mass was in fact already being said in Bacolod City. She reproached him for his indiscretion. He apologized for it. But he must have angered her, for she reminded him she was the President at least four times.

Gamboa's abortive ministership reminds me of the prime ministership of the Earl of Bath in 1746, who served for 48 hours and three quarters, seven minutes and eleven seconds, the shortest British prime ministership on record. A satirical account of this said:

"(This) may truly be called the most honest of all administrations; the minister to the astonishment of all wise men never transacted one rash thing; and, what is more marvelous, left as much money in the Treasury as he found it." Lucky Wilson, no hits, no errors, no misses.

If the President does not watch out, the Cabinet and local governments appointments could split the Aquino-Laurel teamup. This is the last thing she needs at this point. She cannot fight the KBL, and have an internal squabble going with her own vice-president at the same time. No matter how popular she is, she can only have one fight at a time.

The fight with the KBL is far from over. Arturo Tolentino insists he is the constitutionally elected Vice-president. Prime Minister Cesar Virata has written the President asking for her official position on Justice Minister Gonzales' statement that this is a revolutionary government. The younger KBL elements are determined to reorganize and take over the party leadership from the old one. Blas Ople and Manuel Garcia are spearheading this move.

Tolentino did not take his oath with Marcos on Feb. 25, before the latter fled Malacanang. But he could still come into the picture should the situation turn against Aquino and Laurel. This seems remote as of now. But don't rule it out completely until the situation has fully stabilized.

The statement that this is a revolutionary government scares many Aquino supporters. And for very good reason. They think it gives the military a very good justification to insist on power-sharing.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen. Fidel Ramos supported Mrs. Aquino in their belief that she is the constitutionally elected President. If she now says she is President of a revolutionary government, Enrile and Ramos may find sufficient ground to rethink their positions. They were the ones who put their necks on the chopping block to defy Marcos, after Aquino had officially lost the elections. If the Constitution is now to be set aside simply because their military rebellion had triggered a people's revolution and won, should they not insist on power-sharing, as a minimum?

The best way the Aquino government can protect itself is to invoke the protection of the Constitution. The minute it sets it aside, then it becomes much too dependent on the Armed Forces, which is the only organized group that has the armed capability to enforce its claims. She could get burned here.

Still on the Cabinet. The Cabinet is mostly from Makati. There's no one from the Visayas, particularly Cebu. Either MP Fernan or Cuenco could have added lustre to the lineup. But they are both out. While Education Minister Quisumbing is from Cebu, her appointment had nothing to do with political geography. She is a longtime Manila resident and a "church nominee," whatever that means. The only other minister with some Visayan connection is Locsin Jr. but like Quisumbing, his Visayan blood has nothing to do with his appointment. He was named information minister only because the President wants her speechwriter to have the rank of minister. Many thought Homobono Adaza did a damn good job for the President during the Batasan canvassing. Has anyone bothered to thank him? Most of the ministers are lawyers. Not a few are Spanish-speaking mestizos, no farmers, no fishermen. Only Ponce Enrile claims to have peasant origins.

FORMER MINISTER OPPOSES NUCLEAR PLANT START-UP

HK110639 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Mar 86 pp 1, 8

[By M.C. Rodriguez]

[Excerpt] Former Science Minister Emil Q. Javier said yesterday the first Philippine Nuclear Power Plan (PNPP-I) in Morong, Bataan, should not be operated, breaking his silence on the controversial issue for the first time. Javier said in a press conference that operating the PNPP-I at this time is not economical. "There is no sense in operating the PNPP-I now. The country has a glut of energy resources and the price of oil has gone down," he said. The price of oil has gone down from as much as \$34 per barrel in the late 70's when the PNPP construction began to \$13 per barrel in 1986.

This was the first public statement of Javier on the issue since President Marcos, who appointed him science minister and director general of the National Science and Technology Authority, had fallen from power. From the scientific point of view, however, Javier cited findings of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that there is no technical obstacle in initially coreloading the PNPP-I. The \$2.1-billion plant is now 99 percent complete. Javier said the PNPP issue has become a political rather than a scientific issue. The decision to operate the plant, therefore, is now a political decision, he said.

ENRILE ON RAM DISBANDING, NPA STRENGTH

HK101246 Hong Kong AFP in English 1222 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Manila, March 10 (AFP) -- The military reform movement that helped topple Ferdinand Marcos may disband because their demands are now being implemented under President Corazon Aquino's government, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Monday.

Mr Enrile, speaking to Australian reporters accompanying Foreign Minister Bill Hayden during a call on the minister, said there was no need for him to order the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) members to disband themselves. "I suppose they will disband themselves now. I do not have to ask them," Mr Enrile said in reply to a question. "What they are asking for is being implemented. They'll probably organize themselves into something else."

RAM, made up of disgruntled young officers up to the rank of colonel, was demanding the retirement of overaged generals, which President Aquino has carried out, and an end to corruption in the military. The group was the first to protect Mr Enrile and Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos after they deserted Mr Marcos and proclaimed support for Mrs Aquino.

Mr Enrile, speaking to reporters after meeting with Mr Hayden, said the communist New People's Army (NPA) had been weakened politically by the ouster of Mr Marcos, but remained militarily intact. Said the defense minister: "They are going to use much military effort to make their presence felt." He said his current estimate of the strength of the NPA was 10,000 to 12,000 under arms. Most analysts put NPA strength at between 16,000 and 18,000.

Mr. Enrile denied he had objected to the release last week of four top communist detainees, including Communist Party of the Philippines founder Jose Maria Sison, and said he had merely made a survey of the current situation. When the release of the four was delayed, presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag hinted that the military was objecting, saying that it found some cases "difficult."

Orders Arrest of 2 MP's

HK110601 Hong Kong AFP in English 0501 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 11 (AFP) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Tuesday ordered the arrest of two provincial warlords implicated in the murders of political opponents of deposed strongman Ferdinand Marcos. A Defense Ministry statement said he ordered special teams to arrest MP's Arturo Pacificador and Orlando Dulay of the former ruling KBL party, which Mr. Enrile bolted to lead a revolt that toppled Mr. Marcos last month and installed opposition leader Corazon Aquino as president.

Mr. Pacificador was implicated in the assassination of Evelio Javier, a key Aquino campaigner in the February 7 presidential election, and seven opposition campaigners in the 1984 general elections in the central province of Antique.

Mr. Dulay, a former colonel of the Constabulary, was ordered arrested for the murders of opposition campaigners in last month's poll, and for allegedly continuing to terrorize residents of his home province, Quirino. The Ministry said Mr. Dulay was reported to have imposed a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew in his backward province located on eastern Luzon. Former President Marcos had relied heavily on the support of provincial warlords during his 20-year-rule.

NATIONWIDE MANHUNT LAUNCHED FOR PACIFICADOR

HK110449 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The military has launched a nationwide manhunt for KBL Member of Parliament Arturo Pacificador, the alleged mastermind of the infamous Sibalom massacre in Antique. The Regional Unified Command in Iloilo City has formed a special team to arrest Pacificador to face murder charges. He has been tabbed by investigators as the brains behind the ambush-killing of seven persons and the wounding of several others in Sibalom, Antique, at the height of the late 1984 Batasan elections. The ambush was believed to be politically motivated. Pacificador is also an assistant minority floor leader in the Batasang Pambansa.

ADDITIONAL BATTALION DEPLOYED FOR ANTI-INSURGENCY

HK050451 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] The military yesterday [4 March] deployed an additional battalion of 280 men to boost the anti-insurgency operations nationwide. Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Luis San Andres said the deployment follows the ambush slaying Monday of 17 people, including 12 policemen, and the wounding of 17 others in Guinobatan, Albay. The victims were on board a truck when it was attacked by an estimated 200 heavily armed NPA members. Col San Andres said the new battalion was taken from the Metro Manila Brigade of the 2d Fighter Division based at Camp Capinpin in Tanay, Rizal.

RAMOS ON AIR FORCE ROLE AGAINST INSURGENTS

HK070340 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0300 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos has asked the Air Force command to help restore the credibility of the military. Gen Ramos laid out his policy for the Philippine Air Force's involvement in the drive against insurgency and the level of support for the grassroots level. He said helicopters and light aircraft pooled in Villamor Air Base in Pasay City should be distributed to Armed Forces units operating in critical areas, while ground combat elements of the Air Force should participate in field operations. Gen Ramos also said that studies are now being conducted on how to maximize Philippine resources and those forthcoming from the military assistance package of the United States.

REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO 'REBEL-INFESTED' AREAS

BK090504 Manila PNA in English 0448 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Legaspi, Philippines March 9 (PNA) -- Two planeloads of crack troops were unloaded here Sunday in the wake of renewed attacks by the communist New People's Army (NPA).

Col. Eduardo Taturan, regional constabulary commander here, said the soldiers, composing a battalion, will reinforce those deployed in heavily rebel-infested areas of Bicol region. These include the Provinces of Albay, Sorsogon, and Camarines Sur. Military authorities estimated the number of guerrillas in the region at about 1,000, all fully armed.

Taturan said renewed guerrilla terrorism against security forces began last March 3 when about 60 heavily armed rebels ambushed a truckload of policemen in nearby Guinobatan town, Albay Province. He said 14 policemen, one constabulary sargeant, and one civilian were killed on-the-spot. The rebel ambush was followed by the killing seven civilians and wounding to two others in other parts of the region. The other incidents included the ambush of a service car of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food in Calabanga town, Camarines Sur Province. Five occupants of the vehicle were killed.

Also in Camarines Sur, a woman was killed and two others were seriously wounded when the passenger jeepney they were riding in was fired upon by armed men believed to be guerrillas. In Masbate Province, a group of rebels disarmed militiamen and divested them of their firearms.

REBEL PRIEST SEEKING SAFE CONDUCT PASS

HK071443 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Mar 86 p 6

[By Peter Mabazza.]

[Text] Tuguegarao, Cagayan -- Renegade priest Conrado Balweg has sent surrender feelers to the new Aquino government, reliable sources here said yesterday. Balweg reportedly asked the help of a friend to contact either President Aquino or Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile for a safe conduct pass. Church leaders said they will support the move to end fighting in the Cordilleras.

It was also reported that Balweg earlier sent a letter to Enrile last week for a dialogue but Camp Aguinaldo has remained silent on this. Balweg is reportedly holed up in his hideout in the Cordillera mountain ranges with his fully armed followers. He carried a P250,000 reward for his capture dead or alive under the Marcos regime.

Meanwhile, President Aquino has ordered the release of 22 political detainees in Region 2, the 2nd INP [Integrated National Police] regional command announced yesterday. Included in the order were eight Nueva Vizcaya detainees whose release were earlier demanded by the New People's Army in exchange for kidnapped Mayor Romualdo Billones of Villaverde town.

Brig. Gen. Tomas Manlongat, Recom II commander, appealed to the NPA rebels who kidnapped Billones last Jan. 2 must now come down with the mayor and join the new government. Manlongat said all field commanders have been ordered to establish contact with all rebel leaders and followers for a dialogue.

AMNESTY CENTERS SET UP IN VARIOUS PROVINCES

BK100822 Manila PNA in English 0817 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 10 (PNA) -- President Corazon Aquino is setting up amnesty commission centers in various parts of the Philippines to facilitate surrender of communist rebels, according to Political Affairs Minister Antonio V. Cuenco. The move, he said, is part of President Aquino's reconciliation policy.

Cuenco said commission members will come from the ministries of defense, justice, labor and information and the religious sector. He said he had already contacted communist rebels in the central Philippine province of Cebu where there are an estimated 600 of them for a possible dialogue.

Cebu Archbishop Ricardo Cardinal Vidal had agreed to help in convincing the rebels to return to the fold of the law, Cuenco said. He added the amnesty commission's main thrust is to rehabilitate the rebels in terms of employment, education and livelihood.

TIMES JOURNAL URGES CARE IN ACCEPTING NPA RETURNEES

HK071559 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 7 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Surrenders Should Be Scrutinized"]

[Text] With the situation gradually settling down and with the moral of our soldiers undoubtedly boosted by the recent turn of events in the military, notably the removal of the barnacles and those who brought shame to the armed forces, the people expect a more vigorous implementation of the counter-insurgency campaign.

The recent ambush of military and police personnel in the south which resulted in the death of 22 persons should serve as a grim reminder that the insurgency problem is as serious as ever, efforts of the new government to woo the rebels back to the fold notwithstanding.

The release from long years of detention of Jose Ma. Sison alleged founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines Bernabe Buscayno, alias Commander Dante, alleged founder of the CCP's military arm, the New People's Army; and the many others who, in one way or another, had helped expand the communist influence in the countryside is, no doubt, a genuine move on the part of the new government to bring about reconciliation. But it would be foolhardy to expect the ideologues in the movement to reciprocate. This would be contrary to their avowed intention to topple the country's existing democratic system and replace it with one that hews to the Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Of course, it may be true that many of those who had gone to the hills during the previous regime may have done so not out of adherence to the communist doctrine but because of the repressive policies of Ferdinand Marcos and the insatiable greed and rapacity of the men around him that had brought untold sufferings to the masses. But it would be dangerous to assume that these young idealists long years in the company of ideologues have not changed their ideological beliefs. Along this line, renegade Lt. Victor Corpuz's assertion that he was never a communist despite his years with the New People's Army should be suspect.

We are not saying that we should totally close the doors to those who may sincerely wish to return to the fold of the law. What we are saying is that care should be exercised in accepting them. We are reminded of published reports last year about a group of former communist rebels who said at a press conference that many of them had surrendered on orders of their superiors so that they could infiltrate the military and learn about the tactical movement of troops. Coupled with the inefficiency of the military's intelligence gathering arm, owing to the low morale of the military at the time, this had resulted in fatal ambushes of our fighting men.

We are bringing this matter to the fore in the light of reports that huge numbers of communist rebels have indicated their desire to surrender. There is no intention here to mock or belittle such surrenders.

Many are no doubt motivated by a genuine feeling that the new government is really sincere in its efforts to serve the best interest of the people. But we wonder if the government is not falling into the same trap that caught Marcos and company who in their desire to show all and sundry that his regime was popular, staged mock surrenders of NPA and Moro National Liberation Front rebels.

NPA ATTACK COTABATO MAYOR; 1 KILLED

HK070514 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Mar 86 p 1

[By Tony Rimand]

[Text] Cotabato City -- Mayor Josue de la Cerna of Alamada Town, North Cotabato, and his driver were seriously wounded while his bodyguard was killed when they were ambushed Tuesday night by armed men believed to be NPA rebels. A sketchy radio report received here yesterday said de la Cerna and his party were returning home aboard a jeep from Midsayap when the ambushers fired at them from both sides of a winding road.

De la Cerna was hit in the right chest and he was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital in Cotabato where he was declared in serious condition; His driver was also reported in critical condition.

His bodyguard who was not identified, died before reaching a private hospital in Midsayap town. Reports said de la Cerna has been actively involved in the anti-insurgency campaign in his town.

119 FEARED DEAD IN NPA AMBUSH, MILITARY RETALIATION

HK071502 Hong Kong AFP in English 1443 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 7 (AFP) -- At least 119 people are feared killed following the ambush of a military convoy by communist guerrillas and a retaliatory rocket attack on two villages by military helicopters in the southern Philippines, a nun claimed here Friday. Twenty soldiers and nine communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas were killed in the ambush, and at least 90 people are missing, feared dead after a helicopter attack Saturday on two villages near Tagum Town, in Davao del Norte Province, sister Josephine Bacaltos claimed.

Senior military officers here were unavailable for comment, and a duty officer said only: "We have not received any such report." Colonel Romeo Recina, the regional military commander based in Davao City, could not be reached to confirm or deny the report, but a duty officer told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he was unaware of any such incident.

The nun told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE her report came from a fact-finding group that was able to enter the areas Thursday, five days after the alleged incidents took place. A spokesman for the leftwing alliance Bayan said a member of the alliance that had joined the fact-finding team had telephoned the same report Friday from Davao City.

Sister Bacaltos said the mission had seen wrecked houses at Maggum and Manggamit villages, where the alleged attacks took place, but added that soldiers that had cordoned off the area had prevented it from inspecting the place further. Residents who said they had survived the helicopter strike said they had fled following the rocket attack, which they thought was a retaliatory move by the military after the NPA ambushed the military convoy at a nearby village, the nun said. She said at least 22 rocket shells had been recovered by survivors from the two villages.

Earlier Friday, Brigadier General Mariano Adalem said in the southern city of Cagayan de Oro that NPA guerrillas had attacked an Army detachment at a village near the neighboring town of Claveria, wounding three soldiers. The attack Thursday at Pelaez village in Misamis Oriental Province was the first confirmed incident related to communist insurgency in the north of the island of Mindanao since Corazon Aquino assumed the presidency February 25. Tagum is in the south of the insurgency-torn island. Hundreds of villagers from Pelaez and nearby areas fled their homes and are now being housed in Claveria, fearing further attacks, Brig. Gen. Adalem said.

Massacre Reports Discounted

OW100737 Tokyo KYODO in English 0723 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Davao, Philippines, March 10 KYODO -- A fact-finding team sent by a human rights group has found no evidence to confirm reports that at least 90 civilians were killed by the military in an offensive against communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas in the southern Philippines, members of the team told KYODO NEWS SERVICE Monday.

Two major Manila dailies had reported over the weekend that at least 90 civilians were killed March 1 when two helicopter gunships fired rockets at targets in a village near Maco in the province of Davao del Norte. "While we were able to establish that at least 18 rockets were fired by two Sikorsky helicopters in Magdum, our documentation team recorded no civilian casualties," said Lilia Paglinawan, head of a Catholic justice and peace group which sent the fact-finding mission to the village.

Col. Marcelo Blando, commander of the first scout ranger regiment operating in the province, confirmed that a helicopter assault against a 40-man NPA band had taken place March 1 but denied reports of civilian casualties. Military sources said that the target, a 2-hectare rice plantation, was "too big to miss," that it had no coconut trees and the nearest home was 500 meters away.

The assault was launched after a series of firefights between government troops and the NPA. Ten soldiers, four rebels, and two civilians were reported killed in the fighting.

The fact-finding mission also found two shallow graves near the village which local residents said contained the bodies of two NPA members who were allegedly killed by military men on the same day the rocketing occurred.

Gen. Fidel Ramos, new Armed Forces chief of staff, Sunday sent a team to investigate the reported killings of civilians. The probe team has still to announce its findings.

2 ARMY MEN KILLED IN NPA AMBUSH IN NEGROS

HK050856 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Mar 86 p 8

[By Primo Eslayer]

[Text] Bacolod City -- An Army officer and an enlisted man were killed in an ambush in Kabankalan, Negros Occidental, Sunday afternoon, bringing to 17 the number of government troopers killed in a week's time. Maj Edilberto Tio, Task Force, Sugarland information officer, identified the victims as 2nd Lt. John Clement Jopson, platoon leader of Charlie Company of the 7th Infantry Battalion, and his driver Cpl. Danilo Porras.

They were ambushed by the New People's Army (NPA) rebels in Barangay Filamonan, Kabankalan, while on board a military jeep bound for the "Poblacion." Tio said that the two were able to fight back as shown by bloodstains at the ambush site.

ARMY, NPA CLASH IN KALINGA-APAYAO; 3 REBELS KILLED

HK051517 Hong Kong AFP in English 1504 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 5 (AFP) -- A town hall went up in smoke and three people were killed as communist guerrillas battled government troops despite ceasefire plans by the new government of President Corazon Aquino, reports here said.

The state-run PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA), quoting local military officials, said three New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas were killed Monday in a clash with an Army patrol near the mountain town of Luna, in the northern province of Kalinga-Apayao.

NPA guerrillas ransacked the town hall of Mayaoyao, in the nearby province of Ifugao, then set the building on fire during a dawn raid Sunday, the newspaper BULLETIN said, quoting the paramilitary constabulary in nearby Cagayan province. Military and constabulary headquarters here could not immediately confirm the reports.

Unofficial counts state that 24 people have died in insurgency-related incidents in the past week since Mrs Aquino became president and offered to call a six-month ceasefire prior to dialogues with the NPA leadership.

The military command has sent an additional battalion of infantry to Albay Province southeast of here following the killing of 15 people in an NPA ambush there Monday, an Armed Forces spokesman here said.

Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag told a news conference Wednesday that the renewed clashes "will not dilute" the government's commitment toward the rebels.

BANGSA MORO LEADERS PRAISE INVITATION TO TALKS

HK070520 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Mar 86 p 9

[Text] The Bangsa Moro Islamic Party (BMIP) lauded yesterday President Corazon Aquino for inviting leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) based in Malaysia "to come home and have a dialogue with the new national leadership." The invitation, it was reported, was particularly extended to Commander Dimas Pundato, chairman of the executive council of the MNLF, and Sultan Macapanton Y. Abbas Jr., chairman of the high political council and foreign affairs committee of the MNLF.

BMIP leaders also commended Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile for recommending to the President that the invitation to a dialogue be extended to the MNLF. The leaders said that with this development, the BMIP is confident that under the new government, the objective of the Bangsa Moro for "real autonomy in southern Philippines within the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of the Philippines will now be realized..." This would lead to the repatriation of more than 200,000 Moro refugees in Sabah and the rehabilitation of Mindanao's economy, the leaders said.

It was also pointed out that it would also lead to the fulfillment of the commitment of the late former Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr. to the Bangsa Moro. It would also be a big step toward national reconciliation, which the former senator had advocated, they added.

According to the BMIP, autonomy for the Bangsa Moro, which was a stipulation in the Tripoli Agreement, would usher in support and assistance from the Muslim countries through the Organization of Islamic Conference under whose auspices and accord was signed in Tripoli, Libya, on Dec. 23, 1976.

The BMIP leaders are also confident that President Aquino would soon appoint Muslims in her Cabinet. Such appointment would be in recognition of the contribution of the Bangsa Moro to the fight to regain freedom. It would also show the President's confidence in the capacity and competence of Muslim leaders. In a letter, Minister Enrile directed Datu Firdausi I. Y. Abbaas, secretary-general of the BMIP, to proceed to Singapore and Malaysia "and carry into effect the invitation of President Aquino to the leaders of the MNLF."

MNLF WARNS AGAINST PURSUING SABAH CLAIM

OW080619 Tokyo KYODO in English 0608 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, March 8 KYODO -- A top aid of Nur Misuari, chairman of the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), warned Saturday of grave consequences and possible violent confrontation should the government of President Corazon Aquino pursue the Philippine claim to the Malaysian state of Sabah. Misuari's aide, who spoke to KYODO news service on condition that he not be identified, disclosed that "60,000 fully-armed combatants of the Bangsa Moro Army (the MNLF's military wing) outside of the Philippines are ready to move in on a given notice should armed hostilities break out." He did not say, however, where the rebels would come from. The MNLF, now divided into three major factions, has been fighting a guerrilla war in the southern Philippine island of Mindanao since 1972.

He cautioned Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel on his reported move to revive the claim over Sabah, about 30 kilometers off Tawi Tawi, the Philippines' southernmost island. Deposed President Ferdinand Marcos had declared during the 1977 Kuala Lumpur summit of the Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN) that the Philippines was dropping its claim to Sabah. But Laurel said March 4 that the Philippine claim "will be faced frontally and will be resolved under this administration." "It is a nagging problem that this administration will resolve once and for all, one way or the other," he added.

The MNLF leader said, "Laurel should drop the claim once and for all because Sabah is not part of the Philippines and any sensible Malaysian would not want to be part of Philippine territory." He said the MNLF "is closely observing President Aquino and is urging her to give equal attention to her Muslim brothers."

Muslim leader Abul Khayr Alonto, secretary general of the Federal party, has said Muslims deserve two or three seats in the new government. The MNLF faction headed by Dimas Pundato has criticized the Aquino government for not appointing Muslims in her cabinet.

In a communique issued last week in Singapore, the MNLF faction said the new government appeared to be following the "same policy of isolating Muslims from national leadership," practiced by former Philippine administrations. "As long as the machinery of oppression is intact or substituted by a new system of denying Moro Islamic rights, then the MNLF shall continue its struggle for Islam, freedom and homeland," it added. Leaders of the Pundato faction, however, have reportedly agreed to meet with representatives of the Aquino government in Manila this week.

MNLF SAYS AQUINO TALKING TO UNRECOGNIZED FACTION

OW100157 Tokyo KYODO in English 0142 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, March 10 KYODO -- Leaders of Muslim insurrectionists in the Philippines say the new government of President Corazon Aquino is preparing to negotiate a ceasefire with leaders of a faction which the main rebel group does not recognize. An aide to Nur Misuari, recognized as leader of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) by Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) countries and by MNLF offices in Libya, Syria and Iran, has told KYODO that two Muslim leaders expected to arrive in Manila Monday from Singapore are not "legitimate representatives of the Moro people." The aide, who refused to be identified, said the two, Hashim Salamat and Abbas Macapanton, were built up by the Philippines military and a local Muslim warlord as MNLF leaders, but that they only joined the MNLF in 1974 and are regarded by the rank and file of the group as sympathetic to deposed former President Ferdinand Marcos.

The MNLF has for many years been waging a guerrilla war against the Manila government on the country's southernmost main island of Mindanao. The aide warned the Aquino government against ignoring Misuari as leader of the MNLF, a move he said had in the past only led to the collapse of peace talks and the escalation of armed conflict.

Salamat and Macapanton have reportedly met in Singapore with Col. Hernani Figuerrera, an aide to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, the aide said, adding however that when Butz Aquino, the president's brother-in-law, had wanted to talk to the MNLF, he had spoken with Misuari. The aide called on President Aquino to implement the provisions of an agreement reached in Tripoli, Libya, between the MNLF and the Marcos government in 1976.

He said the Tripoli Agreement had been ignored by the Marcos government, which had instead adopted a policy of lining fake Moro rebels up before President Marcos in feigned surrender. He said that these-called surrenders were really only ploys aimed at eliciting concessions and favors.

MARCOS PLOT TO IMPOSE MARTIAL LAW EXPOSED

HK071347 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Mar 86 p 12

[Text] Military intelligence operatives yesterday bared a plot of the Marcos regime to stage widespread bombing and arson in Metro Manila and the liquidation of certain elements as a means to justify the reimposition of martial law. The plot, codenamed "Oplan Everlasting," however, was preempted by the popular military rebellion which precipitated the downfall of the Marcos government.

The plan surfaced as the military continued to conduct mopping up operations in highly-sensitive offices of the Presidential Security Command (PSC) in Malacanang and the National Intelligence and Security Authority (NISA).

Speculation ran high last Feb. 22 that martial law would be reimposed the following Monday and that the revolt was part of the scenario. Military intelligence sources of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines revealed that "Oplan Everlasting" which was hatched last Jan 25, was masterminded by loyalist officers of the old military organization. Many of the officers that were to execute "Oplan Everlasting" were picked out from the dismantled NISA network of more than 1,000 armed men, including 700 undercover civilian agents.

"Oplan Everlasting" included the rounding up of identified members of the Reform the AFP Movement (RAM). A big cache of military explosive items was seized from the NISA offices at the presidential palace shortly after the exit of former President Marcos. On Feb. 21, the eve of the military rebellion, RAM officers and men intercepted seven truck loads of weapons and assorted bullets which were being spirited out from the AFP Logistics Command in Quezon City. These armaments, which included mortars and grenades, were believed to be intended for distribution to NISA elements and other contingents from the disbanded PSC which were to participate in the plot.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile earlier disclosed the plot to silence certain members of the opposition and to prevent the rounding up to [as published] RAM members. Col. Greg Honasan, Enrile's chief security officer, was among those to be arrested. At least 19 RAM officers and men were arrested as early as headquarters compound at Fort Bonifacio. [Sentence as published] Their arrest precipitated the military revolt spearheaded by Enrile and the then Armed Forces vice-chief of staff Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.

PUBLIC ASSURED AMPLE CASH BACKS TREASURY WARRANTS

HK061213 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1100 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] The Bureau of Treasury today assured the public that it has ample cash to answer for the encashment of treasury warrants as well as the treasury C-warrants. Treasury A-warrants are intended for the payment of salaries of personnel of government agencies while treasury B-warrants are issued by government agencies and offices in payment of the supply purchases or contractual obligation.

National Treasurer Victor Makalingkad, concurrently deputy finance minister, also assured commercial banks that it is not dishonoring treasury B-warrants. He explained that the treasury is merely asking for more time to process the treasury warrants from the usual two days to at least 6 days in view of the long bank holidays.

CENTRAL BANK CUTS INTEREST PAYMENTS ON T-BILLS

HK071551 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] The Central Bank [CB] yesterday reduced sharply its interest payments on government IOUs, but the interest rates on banks' lendings to each other climbed to an average of 33.83 percent -- the highest since May last year. The CB slashed its interest payments on Treasury bills by six to 7.5 percentage points, depending on the maturity period. The yield on 30-day T-bills is now 19 percent a year and on T-bills maturing in two months to one year, 20 percent a year.

The CB has also temporarily stopped selling its own short-term bills. Sources in the CB said that only T-bills, which are short term IOUs of the national government, are being issued at the moment to cover the CB's cash releases to the government during the past three months.

The CB started to cut its interest payments on T-bills and CB bills last Monday, exactly two weeks after it raised them drastically. CB governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. had indicated that the CB was succeeding in getting back funds it released to the economy prior to the presidential election last Feb. 7.

That statement apparently signalled to banks a downward trend in CB interest payments on the government IOUs. Bankers said that starting last Monday, banks were rushing to buy government IOUs to take advantage of relatively high rates before the CB could bring them down.

AQUINO SHOWS 'DEEP CONCERN' FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY

HK070133 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0100 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] President Aquino has shown her deep concern about reviving the ailing sugar industry. (Fred Elizalde), the officer in charge of the Philippine Sugar Marketing Association, says President Aquino has asked him to consult with planters and millers on industry policy. (Elizalde) was appointed by the president to head the Sugar Task Force that will look into the problems of the sugar industry as soon as sugar council is formed. He said the government will set up a 21-member sugar council composed of representatives of sugar districts, to advise the chief executive on problems confronting the sugar industry.

PALAY, CORN PRICES DROP 8-10 PERCENT DUE TO NFA HALT

HK110525 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Mar 86 p 14

[By Rose de la Cruz]

[Text] Palay and corn prices at the farm level have reportedly plunged by 8.5-10.3 percent because of the "standstill" in the operations of the National Food Authority (NFA). NFA's inactivity, farmers said has forced them to sell their harvests to private traders depressing farmgate prices for palay to P3.20-P3.40 a kilo from the government support price of P3.50. Corn prices, they said, have dropped from the support price of P2.90/kilo to P2.60.

The indefinite suspension of NFA's operations was ordered on March 5 by the authority's new chief, Emil Ong. He specifically ordered a freeze on NFA's major transactions such as payment of money claims and the movement of stocks in its central and regional office. Grains buying activities in regional offices; particularly in Iloilo, ground to halt because of lack of funds. The Iloilo NFA office even reported a debt position of P7 million. In Central Luzon, however, the NFA office said that still has about P3 million but that it stopped buying because of Ong's orders.

Ong did not explain the reasons for his decision, but NFA insiders said that this could be due to the agency's precarious financial condition. The sources, nevertheless, said NFA could resolve its financial woes by selling its 500,000 tons of rice and corn stocks. About 40 percent of the rice stocks are made up imports from Taiwan, Thailand, and the U.S.

MINISTER ASSURES GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES ON WAGES

HK110439 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Budget Minister Alberto Romulo gave assurances yesterday [10 March] to 2 million government employees that there are enough funds to pay all their salaries for this month and for the succeeding months. He said there are also enough funds for basic services and added that an interagency committee is reviewing the entire national budget. The committee aims to find out how the earnings of the sweepstakes office and the casinos were spent.

[Begin Romulo recording] ...and the budget should be trimmed of all fat, all excesses, all extravagance so that we can use all our resources for the basic needs of the people in accordance with the program of President Aquino that we should use all our funds to benefit directly and improve the lot of our people. That is what we are going to do.
[end recording]

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